The Literary Digest

Vol. XXXI., No. 19. Whole No. 811. NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 4, 1905. Price per Copy, 10c

CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

Secretary Taft's War on Machine Politics . . 641
New Orleans's Fever Fight 642
Miss Roosevelt's Embarrassing Presents . . 643
Muzzling the Cabinet 644
The New Civil-Service Rule 644
A Russian Strike for Universal Suffrage . . . 645
Another Treasury Scandal in Pennsylvania . . 645
Significance of the Chattanooga Conference . 646
The South's Changed Feeling toward the President 647
Wages and the Cost of Living 648

LETTERS AND ART:

Gibson's Desertion of Black and White . . . 649
Spiritual Side of Swinburne's Genius 650
The Dramatic Season in France 651
Expression of the "Race-Mind" in Literature 651
The Russian Officer in Russian Literature . . 652

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Power from Thunder-Clouds 653
Some Perils of Indoor Life 653
The Discovery of Variable Stars 654
Telegraphing to Timbuctoo 654
Surveying Extraordinary 655
Automobiles for Death Valley 655
A New Treatment for Tuberculosis 656
Sex in Suicide 656
The Problem of Life 656

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Is the United States a Christian Nation? . . 657
The Real St. Patrick 657
Two Views of the Great Divorce in France . . 658
Unitarian Exclusion Defended 659
A Hint from Jamaica 660

FOREIGN COMMENT:

W. T. Stead's Scheme to Emancipate the Czar 661
Proposed Alliance of England and Russia . . 662
The Anglo-French Peril to Germany 662
The Landless Man and the Manless Land . . 663
The French of Cathay 664

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY . . . 665-666

MISCELLANEOUS 667-686

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY. Publishers. 44-60 East 23rd st., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TRAVEL

Busy Business Men

Prefer The California Limited when they travel between Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

It's quick—Only 68¾ hours.

It's luxurious—Compartment and observation Pullmans, dining car and buffet-smoker.

And Harvey serves the meals.

Daily service begins early in November—until then, semi-weekly.

All the facts, if you address Passenger Dept. A. T. & S. F. Ry., Chicago.

Santa Fe

All the Way

CLARK'S CRUISE TO THE ORIENT

AND MEDITERRANEAN, INCLUDING SPAIN BY SPECIALLY CHARTERED S.S. ARABIC 16000 TONS. STARTS FEB 8TH

A CRUISE OF 70 DAYS SPENDING 19 DAYS IN PALESTINE AND EGYPT COSTING ONLY $400 AND UP INCLUDING SHORE EXCURSIONS, HOTELS, DRIVES, FEES AND ALL NECESSARY EXPENSES

FOR ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET ADDRESS

FRANK C. CLARK

298 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

IF YOU ARE A WRITER

We can aid you to find a market for anything you write.
MSS. SUCCESSFULLY PLACED,
Criticised, Revised, Typewritten.

References: Edwin Markham, Margaret E. Sangster and others. Established 1890. Send for leaflet L

UNITED LITERARY PRESS 127 5th AVE. NEW YORK.

AUTHORS

Having NOVEL manuscript, poetry, scientific and historical pen products, and desiring consideration for BOOK issue, may submit copy. Careful readings, no charge, capital invested where favorably passed upon. Best workmanship, cloth bindings only. THE ROXBURGH PRESS, Court Street, Boston, Mass.

Interested in Second-hand BOOKS?

Send ten cents for sample copy of **BOOK WANTS**, a Monthly devoted to purchase and disposal of second-hand books.

BOOK WANTS PUBLISHING CO., 515D, West 173d St., N. Y. City.

TRAVEL

During Our Winter Months the Summer Climate of the WEST INDIES

is enjoyed to the best advantage on the **Winter Cruises of the "Prinzessin Victoria Luise."** Three carefully planned trips have been arranged:

I. To the West Indies and Nassau, leaving New York January 15th. Duration 19 days; cost $125.00 and upward. II. To the West Indies, The Spanish Main and Nassau, leaving New York February 6th. Duration 26 days; cost $175.00 and upward. III. To the West Indies and Nassau, leaving New York March 8th. Duration 23 days; cost $150.00 and upward.

To the Orient and Holy Land

by the luxurious S. S. *Moltke* on a 76-day cruise, leaving New York January 30, 1906. Ports of call in Madeira, Spain, Gibraltar, Algeria, Italy, France, Sicily, Malta, Egypt, the Holy Land, Turkey and Greece. Ample time allowed at each port for extensive shore trips. Cost of Cruise $300 and upward.

Attractive short cruises in the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas, and to Egypt and the Holy Land by the new twin-screw cruising steamer *Meteor* during October, November, January, February and March. These cruises vary in duration from 14 to 33 days and cost from $75 upward. Detailed information, itineraries and beautifully illustrated booklets will be sent promptly to any address upon application to the

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

37 Broadway, New York — 1229 Walnut St., Phila.
159 Randolph St., Chicago — 901 Oliver St., St. Louis

EUROPE and ORIENT

Twenty-fifth season of uninterrupted success. **Comfort and leisure. Thorough sightseeing under expert guidance. Limited parties. All arrangements first class.** Special tours arranged for small private parties. **DR. and MRS. HOWARD S. PAINE, 148 Ridge Street, Glens Falls, N. Y.**

SEEING NEW YORK

If you want to get an intimate insight into the life and characters of New York's great East Side Jewish quarter, secure a copy of Hutchins Hapgood's "Spirit of the Ghetto," which will enable you to see this picturesque locality as it really is. With drawings from life. 12mo, cloth, $1.35. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

Study Law at Home

The original school. Instruction by mail adapted to every one. Recognized by courts and educators. Experienced and competent instructors. Takes spare time only. Three courses—Preparatory, Business, College. Prepares for practice. Will better your condition and prospects in business. Students and graduates everywhere. Full particulars and **special offer** free.

The Sprague Correspondence School of Law, 452 Majestic Bldg, Detroit, Mich.

HOLDERNESS SCHOOL FOR BOYS

We do not attempt to advertise all of the particular advantages of this school. If you wish to learn of them send for catalogue. Address

Rev. Lorin Webster, M.A., Rector, Plymouth, N. H.

The Pratt Teachers' Agency

70 Fifth Avenue, New York

Recommends teachers to colleges, schools and families. Advises parents about schools. **Wm. O. Pratt, Mgr.**

TRAVEL

IT'S SUMMER NOW IN JAMAICA

"Beyond Winter's Reach"
Regular Weekly Sailings
BY THE
ATLAS LINE SERVICE

of the Hamburg-American Line. Vessels superbly equipped, **lowest first-class rate** to Jamaica, $20. 23 days cruise to Jamaica, Columbia and Costa Rica, $125. Rates include berth and meals. *Full particulars at*

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
35-37 Broadway, New York
159 Randolph Street, Chicago
1229 Walnut Street, Philadelphia
901 Olive Street, St. Louis

CATALOGUES OF

Rare and Choice Books

issued monthly and to be had upon application.

R. R. HAVENS.
153 West 23d St., New York.
Books purchased. Correspondence invited.

"A BREATH OF FRESH AIR IN FICTION"

The Gift of the Morning Star

By ARMISTEAD C. GORDON

The novel is notable for its sincerity, its beautiful descriptions of nature, its satisfying conversations, and its splendid characterizations, as well as for its strong, original plot."

"A story to grip the heart."—*Washington Star.*

12mo, Cloth. Price $1.50, postpaid
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

EDUCATIONAL

THE CHAUTAUQUA SCHOOL OF NURSING,
Dear Sirs: 381 Main St., Jamestown, N. Y.
Please mail me your booklet explaining your method of training by study at home.
Invaluable for the practicing nurse or the beginner.
Endorsements by physicians, nurses and patients.
Letters from hundreds of graduates earning $12 to $30 weekly.
Yours truly,

.....

.....

An ideal school for girls and young women, located on a beautiful estate of 10 acres, within the National Capital. Surrounded and within easy reach of the many and varied educational institutions for which Washington is famed. **Cultured** instructors; **delightful** home life; **refined** associations; **sight seeing** systematized; **social** advantages, wholesome. Preparatory Certificate and College courses. Music, Art, Elocution. **Applications** now received for the Fall of 1906. Terms $700.00. Catalogue on request.

F. MENEFEE, President, 3d and T Sts., N. E., Washington, D. C.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Bargains in Books

The Booklovers Library

Almost New

BOOKS WITHDRAWN IN OCTOBER NOW OFFERED: FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT

We offered our September withdrawals to LITERARY DIGEST readers on September 30, and the entire lot was sold out in about two weeks. We have since returned hundreds of dollars to customers who were late in sending in their orders. No book house in the United States has such bargains or can afford to make such liberal prices. The books withdrawn in October are now ready. First come, first served. All orders sent by mail or express prepaid.

	Publisher's Price	Our Price
The Great Companion: *Lyman Abbott*	$1.00	$ .60
The Life of Joseph Parker: *Adamson*	1.75	.95
Remembrances of Emerson: *Albee*	1.00	.45
Ponkapog Papers: *T. B. Aldrich*	1.00	.60
Margaret Junkin Preston: *Elizabeth P. Allan*	1.75	1.00
Imperator et Rex William II, of Germany: *Anon*	2.25	.75
The Doffed Coronet: *Anon*	2.25	.75
A Keystone of Empire: *Anon*	2.25	.75
The Literary Guillotine: *Anon*	1.00	.60
The Tribulations of a Princess: *Anon.*	3.50	.75
Samuel Chapman Armstrong. *Edith T. Armstrong*	1.50	.85
Letters from England: *Bancroft*	1.50	.85
La Grande Mademoiselle: *Barine*	3.00	1.00
Cardinal Newman: *William Barry*	1.00	.60
Jean Paul Marat: *Ernest B. Bax*	2.50	1.10
Autobiography of Sir Walter Besant: *Sir Walter Besant*	1.75	.50
The Russian Advance: *Beveridge*	2.50	1.25
Children of the Nations: *Bigelow*	2.00	.95
Essays and Addresses: *A. Birrell*	1.00	.50
Work: *Hugh Black*	1.25	.70
The Future of War: *Jean de Bloch*	2.00	.60
Getting a Living: *G. L. Bolen*	2.00	1.10
Charlotte Bronte, George Eliot and Jane Austen: *H. H. Bonnell*	2.00	1.10
After Prison, What: *Maud Booth*	1.25	.75
Mary Boyle—Her Book: *Sir C. Boyle.*	3.50	.60
Representative Modern Preachers: *Lewis C. Brastow*	1.50	.85
New Light on the Life of Jesus: *Charles Augustus Briggs*	1.20	.70
First Across the Continent: *Brooks*	1.50	.60
The Heart of Japan: *C. L. Brownell*	1.50	.50
Studies in Contemporary Biography: *James Bryce*	3.00	1.60
Literary Values: *John Burroughs*	1.10	.65
In Tuscany: *Montgomery Carmichael.*	3.00	1.35
John Greenleaf Whittier: *Carpenter*	1.25	.70
Millionaire Households: *M. E. Carter.*	1.40	.50
Beatrice de Este: *Julia Cartwright*	3.00	1.35
Madame: *Julia Cartwright*	3.00	.60
Sacharissa: *Julia Cartwright*	3.00	1.35
Varied Types: *G. K. Chesterton*	1.20	.70
Reminiscences of a Dramatic Critic: *H. A. Clapp*	1.70	.75
The Control of the Trusts: *Clark*	.60	.40
The Art of Life: *Claviere*	1.75	.85
The Women of the Renaissance: *Claviere*	3.50	1.35
A Belle of the Fifties: *Mrs. C. Clay*	2.75	1.45
The Life of John Ruskin: *Collingwood*	2.00	.85
Studies in Shakespeare: *J. C. Collins.*	2.00	1.10
An American at Oxford: *John Corbin.*	1.50	.60
Lessons in Law for Women: *Cox*	1.50	.50
The Gentle Reader: *Crothers*	1.25	.70
The Turk and His Lost Provinces: *William E. Curtis*	2.00	1.10
Matthew Arnold: *W. H. Dawson*	1.75	.95
Paris as It Is: *Katherine DeForest*	1.25	.50
Evidence for a Future Life: *Dellanne*	1.75	1.00
The Society of To-morrow: *Molinari*	1.50	.85
Sixteen Years in Siberia: *Leo Deutch.*	3.00	1.60
Three Years War: *C. R. DeWet*	2.50	.95
From Paris to New York by Land: *H. DeWindt*	3.00	1.60
Fanny Burney: *A. Dobson*	.75	.50
Theodore Watts-Dunton: *Douglas*	3.50	1.85
Contemporary French Novelists: *Rene Doumic*	2.00	1.10
Robert Browning: *E. Dowden*	1.50	.85
Autobiographical Sketch of Mrs. John Drew: *John Drew*	1.50	.50
The Doukhobors: *Jos. Elkinton*	2.00	.85
The Oriental Rug: *W. D. Ellwanger*	2.50	1.35
The Life of F. W. Farrar: *Farrar*	2.00	.75
The English Stage: *Augustin Filon*	2.50	.85
Notes of an Itinerant Policeman: *Josiah Flynt*	1.25	.50
The Many Sided Franklin: *Ford*	3.50	1.35
Letters from Japan: *Mrs. Hugh Fraser*	3.00	1.65
Life of Charlotte Bronte: *Mrs. Gaskell*	1.75	.85
Three Studies in Literature: *Gates*	1.50	.60
Stevenson's Attitude to Life: *Genung*	.60	.40
A Book of Remembrance: *Mrs. E. D. Gillespie*	2.50	.50
The Home: *C. R. Gilman*	1.50	.85
Charles Dickens: *George Gissing*	2.00	.75
Social Salvation: *Washington Gladden*	1.00	.60
Historical Studies: *John Richard Green*	1.50	.85
Lucretia Borgia: *Ferdinand Gregorius*	2.25	1.20
The Play of Man: *Karl Gross*	1.50	.85
Empresses of France: *H. A. Guerber*	2.50	.85
Freedom and Responsibility: *Hadley*	1.00	.60
Life of Chopin: *J. C. Hadden*	1.25	.70
Authors of Our Day in Their Homes *F. W. Halsey*	1.25	.55
Our Literary Deluge: *F. W. Halsey*	1.25	.55
Korea: *Angus Hamilton*	1.50	.85
Eminent Actors in Their Homes: *M. A. Hamm*	$1.25	$ .55
Japanese Physical Training: *Hancock*	1.25	.70
Physical Training for Women by Japanese Methods: *H. I. Hancock*	1.25	.70
Contemporary France, Vol. I.: *G. Hanotaux*	3.75	1.35
Little Pilgrimages Among Women Who Have Written Famous Books *E. F. Harkins*	1.50	.55
Views of an Ex-President: *Harrison.*	3.00	1.00
A Study of Child Nature: *E. Harrison*	1.25	.60
John Ruskin: *Frederic Harrison*	.75	.50
Argonaut Letters: *Jerome Hart*	2.00	.85
Cecil Rhodes, a Study of a Career: *H. Hensman*	5.00	1.00
Contemporaries: *T. W. Higginson*	2.00	.85
Athletics and Outdoor Sports for Women: *Lucille E. Hill*	1.50	.70
Happiness: *Carl Hilty*	1.25	.70
Wayfarers in Italy: *Katharine Hooker*	3.00	1.00
The Evolution of the Soul: *Hudson*	1.20	.70
Dickens as an Educator: *Hughes*	1.50	.60
Love Affairs of Mary, Queen of Scots: *Martin Hume*	3.50	1.35
Overtones: *James Huneker*	1.25	.70
Life and Letters of Lady Sarah Lennox: *Countess of Ilchester*	4.00	1.00
Practical Talks by an Astronomer: *Harold Jacoby*	1.00	.60
Indians of the Painted Desert Regions: *George W. James*	2.00	1.10
Century of Expansion: *W. F. Johnson*	1.50	.85
The Diversions of a Booklover: *Joline*	3.00	1.35
Renaissance of the English Drama: *Henry A. Jones*	1.75	.60
Saints and Sinners: *H. A. Jones*	.75	.45
Deafness and Cheerfulness: *Jackson*	1.00	.40
Memoirs of Baroness Cecile de Courtot: *Von Kaisenberg*	2.50	.60
Principles of Western Civilization: *Benjamin Kidd*	2.00	.85
Book of Weddings: *Mrs. B. Kingsland*	1.20	.50
Famous Actors and Actresses in Their Homes: *G. Kobbe*	3.00	1.50
Memoirs of Paul Kruger: *By Himself*	3.50	.95
The Level of Social Motion: *Lane*	2.00	.85
The Last Years of the Nineteenth Century: *E. W. Latimer*	2.50	1.10
Love Letters of Victor Hugo: *Latimer*	3.00	.60
Talks with Napoleon at St. Helena: *E. W. Latimer*	1.50	.85
War and Neutrality in the Far East: *T. J. Lawrence*	1,25	.75
True Tales of Mountain Adventure: *Mrs. A. LeBlond*	3.00	.75
The Lost Art of Reading: *Gerald Stanley Lee*	1.75	.85
Letters of Mlle. de Lespinasse: *Lespinasse*	1.25	.25
The Man Roosevelt: *Francis E. Leupp*	1.00	.60
The Love Letters of Bismarck: *Charlton T. Lewis*	3.00	.60
The People of the Abyss: *Jack London*	2.00	.95
Animals of the Past: *F. A. Lucas*	2.00	1.10
Peter Abelard: *Joseph McCabe*	2.00	.85
British Political Protraits: *McCarthy*	1.50	.85
Portraits from the Sixties: *McCarthy*	2.00	1.00
The Oligarchy of Venice: *McClellan.*	1.25	.40
Christ: *Samuel D. McConnell*	1.25	.70
Orations and Essays of Edward John Phelps: *J. B. McCulough*	3.50	1.35
Alfred, the West Saxon: *D. Macfadyen*	2.00	.60
Britain and the British Seas: *H. J. Mackinder*	2.00	1.00
The Double Garden: *Maeterlinck*	1.40	.80
The Problem of Asia: *A. T. Mahan*	2.00	.85
Ten Singing Lessons: *Marchesi*	1.50	.75
Stage Reminiscences of Mrs. Gilbert: *Charlotte M. Martin*	1.50	.50
Life of Charles Dickens: *Frank L. Marzials*	1.00	.60
Memoirs of a Musical Life: *Mason*	2.00	.85
The Creevey Papers: *Maxwell*	4.00	2.00
Benjamin Disraeli: *Wilfred Meynell*	2.00	1.60
Shelburne Essays—First Series: *More*	1.25	.75
The Crisis of the Christ: *G. Campbell Morgan*	1.50	.85
Auld Lang Syne: *F. Max Muller*	2.00	.85
My Autobiography: *F. Max Muller*	2.00	.85
American Traits: *Hugo Munsterberg*	1.60	.85
The Present South: *Edgar Murphy*	1.50	.85
Between the Acts: *Henry W. Nevinson*	2.50	1.00
Around the Caribbean and Across Panama: *F. C. Nicholas*	2.00	1.10
The Opening of the Mississippi: *Ogg.*	2.00	1.10
Ritschlianism: *James Orr*	1.75	1.00
Matthew Arnold: *Herbert W. Paul*	.75	.50
Famous American Belles of the Nineteenth Century: *Virginia T. Peacock*	3.00	.60
Toilers of the Home: *Lillian Pettengill*	1.50	.85
Trelawny of the Wells: *Pinero*	1.50	.75
Theodore Leschetizky: *Comtesse Angele Potocka*	$2.00	$1.00
Mother of Washington and Her Times: *Mrs. Roger Pryor*	2.50	1.10
Reminiscences of Peace and War: *Sarah A. Pryor*	2.00	1.10
Manual of Personal Hygiene: *Pyle*	1.75	.85
The Reasonablencess of Faith: *William S. Rainsford*	1.25	.70
The Making of a Journalist: *Ralph*	1.25	.70
The Foundations of Modern Europe: *E. Reich*	2.00	1.10
William Black, Novelist: *Wemyss Reid*	2.25	.40
Theodore Roosevelt, the Citizen: *Riis*	2.00	1.00
Watchers of the Trail: *Roberts*	2.00	1.00
The Deer Family: *Theodore Roosevelt and Others*	2.00	.85
An Onlooker's Note-Book: *Russell*	2.25	.85
The Religions of Authority: *Sabatier*	3.50	2.00
My Air Ships: *A. Santos-Dumont*	1.40	.80
A Week in a French Country House: *Adelaide Sartoris*	1.50	.60
The Kaiser's Speeches: *Schierbrand*	2.50	1.10
Germany: *Wolf von Schierbrand*	2.40	1.30
Russia: Her Strength and Weakness: *Wolf von Schierbrand*	1.60	.90
Winter India: *E. R. Scidmore*	2.00	.95
Borrowed Plumes: *Owen Seaman*	1.25	.35
The Individual: *N. S. Shaler*	1.50	.75
The Neighbor: *N. S. Shaler*	1.40	.75
Makers of Music: *R. F. Sharp*	1.75	.85
The Great Siberian Railway: *M. M. Shoemaker*	2.00	1.00
Personalia: *Sigma*	1.25	.70
Budapest: *F. Berkeley Smith*	1.50	.75
Spencer's Autobiography, 2 Vols.: *Herbert Spencer*	5.50	3.00
John Ruskin: *M. H. Spielman*	2.00	.95
The Americanization of the World: *W. T. Stead*	1.00	.40
The Shame of the Cities: *Steffens*	1.20	.70
Tolstoy as Man: *Edw. R. Steiner*	1.50	.85
George Eliot: *Leslie Stephen*	.75	.50
The Journal of Arthur Sterling: *A. Sterling*	1.25	.50
From the Saranac to the Marquesas and Beyond: *Mrs. M. I. Stevenson*	2.00	1.00
Recollections of a Player: *Stoddart*	1.80	1.00
Memoirs of Madame Vigee Le Brun: *Lionel Stracey*	2.75	1.45
Famous Actors of the Day, 2d series *Lewis C. Strang*	1.50	.50
Mendelssohn: *Stephen S. Stratton*	1.25	.70
The Fat of the Land: *John. W. Streeter*	1.50	.85
Memoirs of Vailima: *I. Strong and L. Osborne*	1.20	.50
Memoirs of the Countess Potocka: *C. Stryienski*	3.50	1.10
Twentieth Century Invention: *George Sutherland*	1.50	.75
Why My Photographs are Bad: *C. M. Taylor, Jr.*	1.00	.35
George Sand: *Bertha Thomas*	1.00	.50
Our Mountain Garden: *Mrs. T. Thomas*	1.50	.85
Diet in Relation to Age and Activity: *Sir Henry Thompson*	1.00	.45
The True Aaron Burr: *Charles B. Todd*	.50	.30
Stars and Telescopes: *David P. Todd*	2.00	.85
Talks with Mr. Gladstone: *Tollemachi*	1.25	.70
Asia and Europe: *Meredith Townsend*	.50	1.10
Among English Inns: *Josephine Tozier*	1.50	.85
My Life in Many States and Foreign Lands: *G. F. Train*	1.25	.70
Elizabeth, Empress of Austria: *Clara Tschudi*	2.50	.85
The Woman Who Toils: *Marie and Bessie Van Vorst*	1.50	.75
Emile Zola: *E. A. Vizetelly*	3.50	1.85
Letters of a Diplomat's Wife: *M. Waddington*	2.50	.85
By the Fireside: *Charles Wagner*	1.00	.60
A Hermit's Wild Friends: *Walton*	1.50	.85
Fashions in Literature: *Warner*	1.20	.60
Future of the American Negro: *B. T. Washington*	1.50	.85
Japan Aspects and Destinies: *Watson*	3.50	1.85
The Art of James McNeil Whistler: *Way and Dennis*	3.00	1.60
Manchu and Muscovite: *B. L. P. Weale*	3.00	1.60
The Flower Beautiful: *C. M. Weed*	2.50	.85
The Art of Cross Examination: *F. L. Wellman*	2.50	1.35
A Century of French Fiction: *Wells.*	2.00	1.10
Anticipations: *H. G. Wells*	1.80	.75
Principles of Home Decoration: *Wheeler*	1.80	.85
The Mountains: *Stewart E. White*	1.50	.85
The Life Radiant: *L. Whiting*	1.00	.60
Personal Reminiscences of Bismarck: *S. Whitman*	1.60	.85
The Land of the Latino: *Willard*	1.40	.80
Literary Boston of To-day: *Winslow*	1.20	.70
The End of an Era: *John S. Wise*	2.00	.75

Send money by check, money order, express order or registered letter. This trade in withdrawn books is handled exclusively by the Sales Department of The Tabard Inn Library. Address as below:

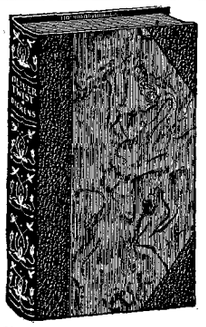
THE TABARD INN LIBRARY

SALES DEPARTMENT **1611 CHESTNUT STREET** **PHILADELPHIA**

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DE LUXE ODD VOLUME SALE



Size of books, 7½ in. x 5⅜ in.
All volumes are uniform in size

Make Your Own Selection

WE have a few very fine odd volumes we shall dispose of at a sacrifice. Each and every one of the volumes is a standard.

They are all books of rare merit by the foremost writers the world has known. If you have not in your library the books here represented, this is your opportunity to secure at least one of them.

These books are as attractive as books can be made; paper, type and printing are the best, the binding is genuine half-leather—the richest of all bindings, full gold back stamping, gold tops with head bands, marbled sides—a genuine de luxe book in every respect; in fact, a book cannot be more attractive or better made than these volumes.

You can select from the enclosed list as many volumes as you desire and pay us, if the books are found to be satisfactory after you receive them, 8 cents per month for twelve (12) months for each volume you select, and we deliver to you.

This will make the volumes cost you 96 cents each, an extremely low price for a book of such high character. This being an odd lot sale, we have of some of the volumes only a few, while of the others we have forty (40) or fifty (50).

Only 8 c. a Month

JUST THE BOOKS YOU WANT

The volumes are of uniform size and are bound in three different leathers, red, blue and green, and are certainly the most attractive standard volumes published at the present time.

Select the books you desire by filling in an X opposite the titles given in this advertisement. We will send all of the books you select if we have them left in stock, if not, all that we have that you select. We will send the volumes to you all charges prepaid for your examination, and after seeing the books, if you desire to keep them, you can pay us a little each month.

As we prepay all delivery charges, we cannot accept an order for less than ten (10) volumes, unless you are willing to pay the delivery charges.

If you would like to see one volume before deciding how many to select, send us the name of the volume you desire and enclose one dollar ($1.00) and we will send you the volume delivery charges prepaid. Money refunded if you do not care to keep the volume.

This is the best opportunity to place in your home some of the most interesting standard volumes at a price far below what the books are worth, and you have an entire year to pay for the books you select.

As our stock is limited we will fill orders as received.

These are absolutely new goods, and in complete sets the lowest price is **$2.50 per volume.**

Cut this advertisement out, mark volumes desired sent for inspection, sign your name and address and mail to A. L. FOWLE, 16 East 17th St., New York, N. Y.

You may send me upon inspection the volumes I have placed an X before. I will, if the books meet with my approval, remit you 8 cents a month for 12 months for each volume. If I do not care to keep the books, I will return them to you all charges collect.

Name.....

Street.....

Town or City } .....
L.E.P. *and State* }

Put X in this Col.	The De Luxe Volumes are	
	1 Adam Bede	Eliot
	2 Age of Fable	Bullfinch
	3 Andersen's Fairy Tales	
	4 Arabian Nights	
	5 Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table	Oliver Wendell Holmes
	6 Bacon's Essays	
	7 Barnaby Rudge	Dickens
	8 Beulah	Augusta J. Evans
	9 Bondman	Hall Caine
	10 Bracebridge Hall	Irving
	11 Bride of Lammermoor	Scott
	12 California and Oregon Trail	Francis Parkman
	13 Child's History of England	Dickens
	14 Conduct of Life	Emerson
	15 Confessions of an English Opium-Eater	DeQuincey
	16 Conquest of Peru	Prescott
	17 Count of Monte Cristo	Dumas
	18 Cranford	Mrs. Gaskell
	19 Daniel Deronda	Eliot
	20 Data of Ethics	Spencer
	21 David Copperfield	Dickens
	22 Descent of Man	Darwin
	23 Dombey and Son	Dickens
	24 Education	Spencer
	25 Egyptian Princess	Ebers
	26 Elsie Venner	Oliver Wendell Holmes
	27 Emerson's Essays	
	28 English Traits	Emerson
	29 Fair Maid of Perth	Scott
	30 Familiar Quotations	
	31 Felix Holt	Eliot
	32 First Violin	Jessie Fothergill
	33 Great Expectations	Dickens
	34 Grimm's Fairy Tales	
	35 Hypatia	Kingsley
	36 Hunchback of Notre Dame	Hugo
	37 In His Steps	C. M. Sheldon
	38 Ivanhoe	Scott
	39 Jane Eyre	Bronte
	40 John Halifax	Mulock
	41 Kenilworth	Scott
	42 Koran of Mohammed	
	43 Lamplighter	Cummins
	44 Last Days of Pompeii	Bulwer
	45 Last of the Mohicans	Cooper

Put X in this Col.	The De Luxe Volumes are	
	46 Les Miserables	Hugo
	47 Longfellow's Poetical Works	
	48 Lorna Doone	Blackmore
	49 Macaulay's Speeches	
	50 Marble Faun	Hawthorne
	51 Meadow Brook	Mary J. Holmes
	52 Middlemarch	Eliot
	53 Mill on the Floss	Eliot
	54 Minister's Wooing, The	Stowe
	55 Mosses from an Old Manse	Hawthorne
	56 Napoleon and His Marshals	Headley
	57 Old Curiosity Shop	Dickens
	58 Oliver Twist	Dickens
	59 Origin of Species	Darwin
	60 Other Worlds than Ours	Procter
	61 Pickwick	Dickens
	62 Plutarch's Lives	
	63 Poe's Prose Tales	
	64 Prince of the House of David	Rev. Prof. J. H. Ingraham
	65 Professor at the Breakfast-Table	Oliver Wendell Holmes
	66 Prue and I	George Wm. Curtis
	67 Quo Vadis	Sienkiewicz
	68 Representative Men	Emerson
	69 Robinson Crusoe	Defoe
	70 Rob Roy	Scott
	71 Romola	Eliot
	72 Scarlet Letter	Hawthorne
	73 Sketch Book	Irving
	74 Soldiers Three and Plain Tales from the Hills	Kipling
	75 Stepping Heavenward	Prentiss
	76 Tale of Two Cities	Dickens
	77 Tales from Shakespeare	Lamb
	78 Tennyson's Poems	
	79 Thelma	Marie Corelli
	80 Tom Brown at Oxford	Hughes
	81 Tom Brown's School Days	Hughes
	82 Twice-Told Tales	Hawthorne
	83 Uncle Tom's Cabin	Stowe
	84 Under Two Flags	Ouida
	85 Vanity Fair	Thackeray
	86 Vicar of Wakefield	Goldsmith
	87 Washington and His Generals	Headley
	88 Waverley	Scott
	89 Week on the Concord and Merrimac Rivers	Thoreau
	90 Whittier's Poetical Works	

A. L. FOWLE, 16 East 17th Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.

When Carl Schurz Writes

When a man like Carl Schurz, a man who for fifty years has enjoyed the confidence of the greatest legislators of the world, a man who never writes a word without giving it due thought, and who, though writing in an acquired tongue, has made himself a master of that tongue—when such a man presents the Reminiscences of his long and useful life, that work marks an epoch in history and an epoch in literature. When a magazine like McClure's publishes these Reminiscences, it marks an epoch in magazine-making, even for McClure's.

These Schurz papers, which begin in the November McClure's with the fascinating story of the boyhood of Schurz, will take up before long his point of view of such men as Sherman, Grant, Lincoln, Greeley, Cleveland and others whom he knew as intimate friends.

Buy McClure's to-day—the November number—and begin to read this great series of papers with the first one. 10 cts. a copy, $1.00 a year.

S. S. McCLURE COMPANY
44-60 East 23d Street
NEW YORK

BROWN'S
FAMOUS PICTURES

Reproduction of famous paintings by old and modern masters. 2200 subjects in Black and White or Sepia. Size, 5½ x 8.

One Cent Each
120 FOR $1.00

Our new 48-page catalog, with 1000 small illustrations, and two sample pictures, sent for 2-cent stamp. Colored pictures of birds. Size, 7 x 9, 700 subjects. Sample and catalog for 2-cent stamp.

GEO. P. BROWN & CO.
Beverly, Mass.

IMPORTANT TO PHYSICIANS!

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d Street, have just prepared a new and complete circular of all their important books for the medical profession, including the latest publications. It will be mailed free upon request.

The Lost WEDDING RING
Heart-to-heart talks on marriage and its pitfalls. By Rev. Cortland Myers.
16mo, cloth, 75c. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., N. Y.

BEFORE AN AUDIENCE

New and original principles for effective public speaking. By NATHAN SHEPPARD. 12mo, cloth, 75 cts.

"He does not teach elocution, but the art of public speaking."—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK

THE HOUR-GLASS STORIES

Dainty Small 12mos, Each Tastefully Illustrated, Bound in Cloth, 40c. each; by Mail, 45c.

The Courtship of Sweet Anne Page

A brisk, dainty little story incidental to "The Merry Wives of Windsor." By ELLEN V. TALBOT.

The Sandals

An idyl of Sacred Story about the Sandals of Christ. By Rev. ZELOTES GRENELL.

From "The Courtship of Sweet Anne Page." (Reduced).

Parsifal

An intimate study of the great operatic masterpiece. By H. R. HAWEIS.

Esarhaddon

Three short stories, allegorical, legendary and folk-lore. By LEO TOLSTOY.

The Transfiguration of Miss Philura

A story woven around "the all encircling good." By FLORENCE MORSE KINGSLEY.

The Herr Doctor

The sprightly adventures of an American girl in capturing a titled husband. By ROB'T MACDONALD.

The Trouble Woman

A pathetic little story full of heart interest. By CLARA MORRIS.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The

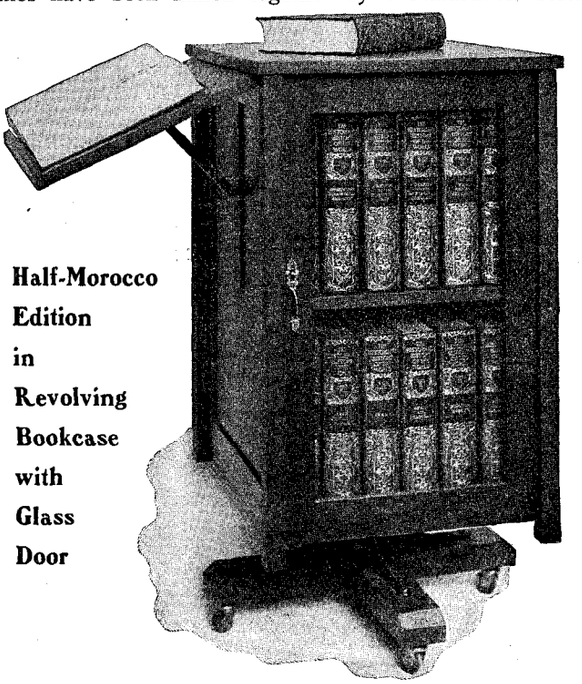
Historians' History of the World As a Reference Work

BECAUSE THE HISTORY is a consecutive *narrative*, not an encyclopædia and not a history of dry historical facts, it might be thought to lack reference features.

But the editors realized that a world history, which was *only* a fascinating story of the lives and customs of peoples and nations, would very imperfectly fulfill its purpose. By means of editorial originality and vigilance the twenty-five volumes have been linked together by a remarkable series of reference features.

Subject Index

The subject index, occupying 565 pages, is the most complete alphabetical classification of people, events and nations, and the affairs of civilization in general, which has ever been compiled. In addition, it divides the History into a number of practical handbooks. For instance, under the sub-head *Reformation* are given references to the history of that movement in America, Bohemia, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, with cross references to *Pilgrims and Puritans*, *Huguenots*, *Renaissance*, *Inquisition*. By this very ingenious method of grouping the reader can trace the growth and development of the Reformation and kindred movements in all countries and at all times. What is true of this one example is equally true of such general subjects as art, education, music, literature, poetry, etc. These and a hundred others are logically classified under their own names.



Half-Morocco Edition in Revolving Bookcase with Glass Door

Authors' Index

This is an alphabetical list of authors whose works have been quoted in the Historians' History. Should the reader question the accuracy of any particular statement in the text of the history, by turning to this biographical index, he can at once ascertain not only who was its author, from what work the particular passage was quoted, but also the very edition and page from which the excerpt was made. To the scholar this form of reference is, as Professor Bourne, of Yale, has said, "absolutely invaluable."

Chronological Summaries

By glancing over the pages devoted to this summary a comprehensive idea of any country's rise and progress can be quickly obtained. It will be noticed that these chronological summaries, together with the various other *special reference features*, are placed in their proper place in juxtaposition to the country to which they refer, thus saving the reader the annoyance of having to turn to an index volume to find them, and thus reserving the final volume for the two subdivisions which properly belong there—the authors' and the subject index.

Cross References

The value of the index volume is enhanced by a series of cross references, whereby the reader is easily lead from one kindred subject to another; as, for instance, under the entry *poetry* will be found the sub-heads, *Arabian*, *Babylonian*, *Chinese*, etc., with cross-references to the sub-heads *drama*, *literature*.

Special Bibliographies

are appended to the history of each country, so that if the reader is interested in following further the study of, for instance, Russian history, he can, by consulting this bibliography, obtain at once a clear idea of the best works on Russian history. The critical and biographical notes included in the bibliography place the general reader on the same plane with the specialist, and enable him, with nice discrimination, to map out his further course of reading.

Reference List of Authorities by Chapters

Should the reader want to go a step still farther, and investigate in detail any of the periods covered by single chapters in the Historians' History, he can, by referring to the reference lists of authorities, find the historians who have been quoted or cited as the best authorities on the events given in that chapter.

The Contents of Volumes by Chapters

gives a summary of the events recorded in each chapter and the page upon which the account of each event is to be found.

Genealogical Charts

These are important to give a clear idea of the succession to the thrones in the various European nations. These family trees have, in many cases, been originally compiled for the Historians' History.

Maps

In addition to the full-page maps, of which there are a number in the History, there are also many text maps, giving the diagrams of important battles, the line of march taken by such generals as Napoleon, Hannibal, etc.

Running Dates at the Top of Each Page

enable the reader to locate instantly the particular time about which he may be reading. They also enable him to find at once the account of any period in which he may be interested; for instance, if he wanted to read the events of the year 1492 in Spanish history, he would merely have to turn over rapidly the pages of the Spanish volume until he found the page bearing at its top the date 1492.

WOULD YOU BE SATISFIED WITH A THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO, PARCHMENT, HALF-MOROCCO, OR CLOTH EDITION? IF SO, SEND US YOUR INQUIRY AT ONCE, FOR WE STILL HAVE ON HAND SOME SETS IN THESE FOUR BINDINGS, WHICH WE CAN OFFER AT A VERY LOW FIGURE. THE FULL MOROCCO EDITION IS NOW BEING SOLD AT ITS LIST PRICE.

THE OUTLOOK - - - - - NEW YORK
THE HISTORY ASSOCIATION - LONDON

L. D. N. 3.

THE OUTLOOK
225 4th Ave.
New York City

Please send me further details and illustrations of *The Historians' History of the World*, also your special offer.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Reference Works for Every-Day Needs

A List of Works Containing the Literary Nuggets of Many Libraries

HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE
"I have always found this cyclopedia the most complete and useful book of the kind ever published."

"By long odds the best book of quotations."—NEW YORK HERALD.

The Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations

Over 30,000 choice quotations classified under a wide diversity of subjects, with 86,000 lines of concordance; also a complete appendix, with proverbs from the foreign languages, Latin law terms, etc. By J. K. HOYT.

8vo, 1,205 pp. Prices: Buckram, $6.00; Law Sheep, $8.00; Half Morocco, $10 00; Full Morocco, $12.00.

HON. CARROLL D. WRIGHT
"I find it one of the most valuable books of dates that has yet been published."

Over Seventy Centuries of History Made Instantly Accessible.

The Cyclopedia of Classified Dates

The vital and important facts of universal history since the earliest times are given, classified chronologically under the chief topics of human interest. Archbishop Ireland says: "It responds to a great need which thousands have felt." Compiled by CHAS. E. LITTLE.

Large 8vo, 1,462 pp. Cloth, $10.00; Sheep, $12.50; Half Morocco, $15.00; Full Morocco $18 00.

BENJAMIN KIDD
"I am struck with its excellence and completeness. The plan . . . is admirably carried out."

A Complete Epitome of Social and Economic Fact and Opinion.

The Encyclopedia of Social Reforms

It supplies facts and expert opinions of Sociology, Economics, and all subjects directly or indirectly allied. The most eminent authorities have set forth the theories of the various schools, enabling the reader to weigh and judge for himself. Edited by W. D. P. BLISS.

Large 8vo, 1,447 pp. Cloth, $7.50; Sheep, $9.50; Half Morocco, $12.00; Full Morocco, $14.00. Agents Wanted.

NEW YORK OBSERVER
"This monumental work has been made as complete and perfect as could be desired."

The Most Complete Concordance for Both Clergy and Laymen.

Young's Analytical Concordance to the Bible

It includes 311,000 references, marking 30,000 New-Testament readings. It gives the original Hebrew or Greek of any word in the English Bible, with the literal meaning of each, and reliable parallel passages. By ROBERT YOUNG, D.D.

4to, 1,168 pp. Prices: Cloth, $5.00; Tan Sheep, $7 50; Half Morocco. $9.00; Full Morocco, $12.00. Thumb Index, 75 cts. extra.

PRESIDENT W. H. P. FAUNCE
"It avoids the 'bogus' science so largely used for illustration, and is a safe handbook for speakers and writers."

A Condensed Library of Scientific Thought in One Volume.

Scientific Side-Lights

A Cyclopedia of Science, containing nearly 4,000 selections from the foremost scientific authorities of our time, illustrating many thousands of topics in religion, morals, politics, history, education, social progress, and industrial and domestic life. Edited by JAMES C. FERNALD.

8vo, Cloth, 925 pp. $5.00; Law Sheep, $6.50; Half Morocco, $8.00; Full Morocco, $10.00.

HON. RICHARD OLNEY
"Thoroughly up to date and indispensable to all who aim to keep in touch with the literature of the times."

The Richest Treasure-house of the English Language,

The Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary

The latest subscription edition, new from cover to cover, contains 92,000 more terms than any other dictionary of the language, or 317,000 vocabulary terms, cyclopedia and atlas of the world, 24 beautiful colored plates, 125,000 synonyms and antonyms, besides innumerable exclusive and superior features.

Sold exclusively by subscription. Send for Prospectus and Easy Instalment Terms.

THE BOSTON HERALD
"The Office Standard Dictionary is to be preferred to all other dictionaries meant for office or desk use."

The Most Comprehensive Abridged Dictionary for handy desk use.

The Office Standard Dictionary

Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary. This is the most comprehensive and up-to-date abridged dictionary published. In ampleness, accuracy and convenience, and every other feature it supersedes all other abridged dictionaries.

8vo, 923 pages, Heavy Cloth, Leather Back, $2.50; Full Leather, $4.00; Thumb Index, 50 cents extra.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN PICTURE POSTALS

Many Curious and Interesting Scenes from the far corners of the World are shown on our new

MISSIONARY PICTURE POSTALS

A set of 32 handsomely illustrated Picture Postals with views of special interest to mission workers everywhere. Several new cards just added. Per set, 35 cts., 2 cts. each, 15 cts. a dozen, 50 for 45 cts., 100 for 75 cts.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York

HOW TO GET

A Bookcase Free

We will give, **absolutely free of cost and transportation charges,** 500 oak bookcases to the first 500 readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST who reply to this advertisement and accept our proposition as explained below. Send the coupon to-day cut from the bottom of this advertisement and let us put you in line for a free bookcase. On account of our extensive advertising facilities, we have secured control of a limited number of sets of the new **31-volume edition** of the famous Warner Library of

The World's Best Literature

and while they last we will distribute sets for advertising purposes at about half the publisher's price and on easy monthly payments.

Since the publication of the **Warner Library**, about ten years ago, this splendid collection of literature has been recognized as the greatest achievement in its line since the making of books began. It is the one great authority on the literature of all countries, extending over a period of six thousand years.

Any Book by Any Author

You need this Library every day because it will put you within reach of any book by any author—that is, any book worthy of a permanent place in literature. Through it you can become acquainted with the writings of Herbert Spencer Dante, Washington Irving, the German poets, the Russian novelists—and it will not only tell you about the great writers, but give the best each has written. It takes the place of a library of many thousands of volumes in your home.

This magnificent collection of literature should form the corner-stone of your library. The work is profusely illustrated and attractively printed and bound.

Remember, if you send us the coupon below at once and later order a set, you will secure one of the free bookcases. It will cost you nothing to learn more about this unusual bargain offer. Write to-day.

American Newspaper Association
44-60 East 23d Street, New York

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION
44-60 East 23d Street, New York

Please send, without cost to me, sample pages and full particulars of "The Library of the World's Best Literature," with free bookcase.

Name.....

Street.....

Town.....

State..... L.D., II-4

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Standard Dictionary Family

THE FUNK & WAGNALLS (Unabridged) STANDARD DICTIONARY

Edited by over 250 of the world's leading philologists, lexicographers, and expert authorities in every department of knowledge. 317,000 vocabulary terms, 5,000 illustrations, 125,000 synonyms and antonyms, colored maps, etc. Cost over $1,000,000. Send for prospectus.

"It is the most satisfactory and most complete dictionary yet printed."—*The New York Herald.*

THE STUDENTS' STANDARD DICTIONARY

Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary. 62,284 vocabulary terms. 1,225 illustrations. Many exclusive educational features. Large 8vo, 915 pp., cloth, leather back, $2.50; full leather, $4.00.

"It is to be preferred to all other dictionaries meant for office or desk use, and for scholars in high schools and academies."—*Boston Herald.*

GRAMMAR SCHOOL STANDARD DICTIONARY

Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary. 38,000 vocabulary terms, 800 illustrations. 8vo, cloth, 541 pp., $1.00.

"I deem it superior to any similar volume."—*Gen. James Grant Wilson.*

THE INTRODUCTORY STANDARD DICTIONARY

Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary. 28,000 words, 500 pictorial illustrations, etc. 16mo, cloth, 484 pp., 60 cts.

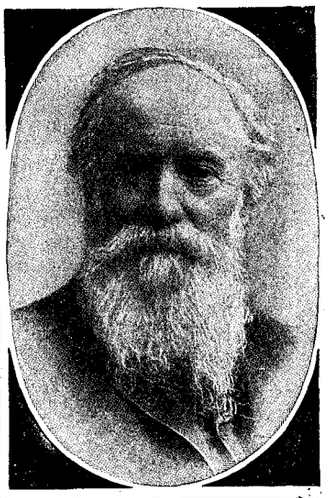
"It is an ideal book."—*Atlanta Journal.*

VEST-POCKET STANDARD DICTIONARY

Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary. Contains the correct spelling, pronunciation, syllabication, and definition of about 30,000 vocabulary terms. Cloth, 25 cts. net. By mail, 31 cts. (*In Press.*)

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK

JOHN BURROUGHS



"There is one American writer who stands at the present moment without a peer in his own line in the whole empire of Anglo-Saxon speech. I refer to Mr. John Burroughs, the American Gilbert White. Mr. Burroughs has no equal among living essayists."—DOUGLAS SLADEN, in *The Queen*, London.

A BURROUGHS ESSAY FREE

As a sample of the style of our new Riverby Edition of Burroughs's Complete Works we will send free the chapter entitled "Do Animals Think and Reflect?" taken from his latest book. This charming edition is low in price and may be had for two dollars a month. To secure the essay free of charge, sign and return this blank.

Name.....

Address.....

(L. D. 11)

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN AND COMPANY
4 Park St., Boston, or 85 Fifth Ave., New York

RUSSIAN LITERATURE

TOLSTOY

Complete Works in 26 volumes. Translated by Louise and Aylmer Maude. Now ready "Sebastopol and Other Military Tales" and "Tolstoy's Plays." $1.50 per volume.

Essays and Letters. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

What is Art? 12mo, cloth, 80 cts. net.

Esarhaddon, and Other Stories. Small 12mo, cloth, 40 cts.

Tolstoy and His Problems. By Aylmer Maude. 16mo, cloth, $1.00.

Tolstoy and His Message. By Ernest H. Crosby. 16mo, cloth, $1.00.

TURGENIEFF

Mumu and **The Diary of a Superfluous Man.** Two novels in one vol. 12mo, cloth, 75 cents.

An Unfortunate Woman and **Ass'ya.** Two novels in one volume. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

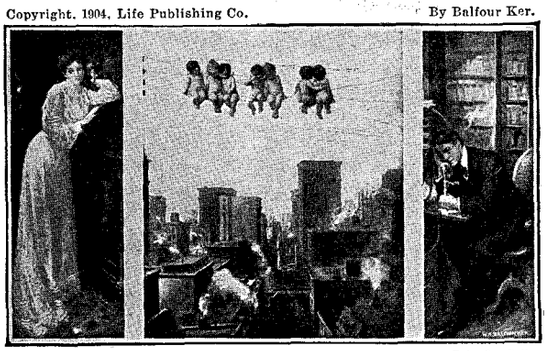
RUSSIA AT THE BAR of the American People

By Isidore Singer. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs.
44-60 East Twenty-third Street, NEW YORK

The Chance of Your LIFE

Copyright, 1904, Life Publishing Co. By Balfour Ker.



"SOMEBODY ON THE WIRE." *Price One Dollar*

Portfolio of Three Drawings

(This is one of them)

and

LIFE

Every week until January, 1907, for

$5.00

The three pictures, enclosed in a handsome portfolio and mounted ready for framing, sell at retail for Four Dollars.

The subscription price of **LIFE** alone, for one year, is Five Dollars.

We will send **LIFE** and the Four-Dollar Portfolio together to any new subscriber for **FIVE DOLLARS.**

90% of LIFE'S subscribers renew each year—that's why we can make this offer.

LIFE PUBLISHING CO., 13 West 31st Street, New York City

The World's Greatest Missionary Magazine

With live up-to-date articles and information on every feature of missions.

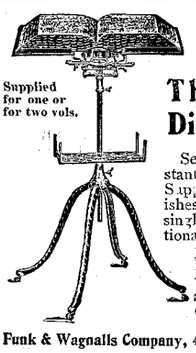
The Missionary Review of the World

Interdenominational and International

"The only complete review of Missionary operations and problems."—*The Rock*, London.

Issued monthly and illustrated. $2.50 per year

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK



Supplied for one or for two vols.

A CONSTANT AID TO CONVENIENCE AND QUICKNESS IN USING YOUR DICTIONARY

The Standard Dictionary Holder

Self-posing, adjustable, substantial and highly ornamental. Supplied in three handsome finishes and in two forms—for single and double volume dictionary. Price for one volume, japanned, $5.00; antique bronze, $10.00; for two volumes, japanned, $7.50; antique bronze, $15.00. Carriage prepaid.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d St., New York

ALL ABOUT

Hocuspocuses	Magicians
Knaveries	Charlatans
Mummeries	Imposters
Quackeries	Fakirs

IN MEDICINE

The strange story of humbug in medicine is told in interesting form in

SUPERSTITION IN MEDICINE

By PROF. DR. HUGO MAGNUS

Authorized translation from the German. Edited by Dr. JULIUS L. SALINGER, Physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital, etc.

"This work is very interesting, showing through what mazes and quagmires the human race has threaded its way to a period of comparative civilization."—*Medical Council*, Philadelphia, Pa.

12mo, Cloth, 214 pages. $1.00 net. By mail, $1.08.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK

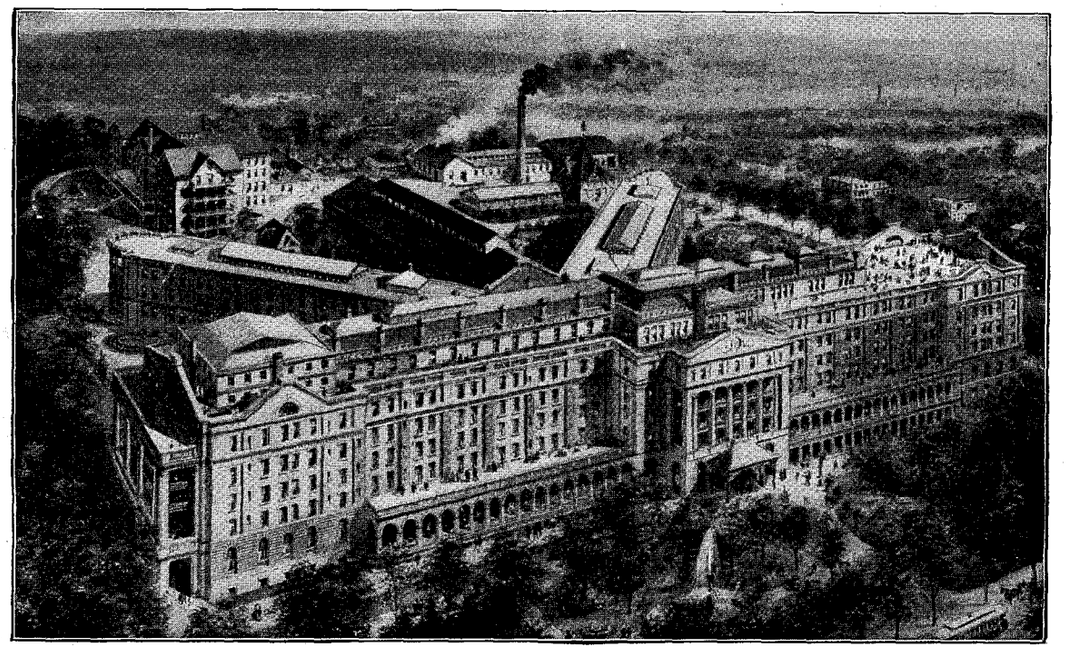
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"The First Wealth is Health"—*Emerson*

And in this great institution your draft will be honored, and you may be wealthy indeed. "Health is the Paradise of the body"—here you may achieve Paradise

COME!

Prepare for the New Year by throwing off pain and disease; by making new your body and mind; by getting a stronger grip on life, and a surer, brighter outlook for the future.



THE BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM

The Greatest Health University in the World

THE Battle Creek Sanitarium has long been known throughout the United States, and to a considerable extent in foreign lands, as the foremost exponent and most complete representative among medical institutions of the physiological method, not as an exclusive system, but as the true curative method. The physiological method makes use of all the natural agents which are essential to the maintenance of vigorous life. An intelligent and experienced physician-patient recently remarked: "I note that the forces of nature are here utilized as the chief means of treatment, and more fully than I ever before witnessed; and what more powerful agencies can be imagined than the forces of nature?"

INVALIDS Recover Health at Battle Creek who have sought relief elsewhere without success. It is the most thoroughly equipped and comfortable place for sick and tired people. Special provisions are made for the expert care of sick folks. Expenses are moderate. Medical attention, baths, services of bath attendants, together with required medical treatment, with room and board, all are included at no more than first-class hotel rates for only room and board elsewhere. The Battle Creek Sanitarium is a place where people eat for health, exercise for health, sleep, dress, take baths, learn to swim, get sunburned and tanned in the sun in summer, and by the electric light in winter—do everything for health; where they find the way out from invalidism and inefficiency into **joyous, enduring, strenuous health.**

THE SYSTEM COMPRISES

Open-Air Treatment, Health Culture, Cold-Air Gymnastics, Swedish Gymnastics, Cross-Country Walks, Out-door Sports, Attractive Menu Daintily Served, Diet Kitchen, Prescribed Dietaries, Extensive Physiological Laboratories, Finsen Ray, X-Ray, Photo-therapy, Baths of Every Sort, including Nauheim Baths and Royal Electric Light Baths, Massage and Mechanical Movements.

BUILDING thoroughly fireproof, of steel, stone, cement and brick throughout. All rooms open to the outer air and well ventilated. Kitchen and dining-room on top of the house. No odors. Big gymnasium and outdoor and indoor baths. Climate delightful, average summer temperature 69.6°. Home-like, unconventional life.

Write at once and learn about the Battle Creek Idea. Ask for our handsome illustrated Booklet D. Address:

THE SANITARIUM, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

SIGN AND MAIL THIS REQUEST COUPON

THE SANITARIUM, Battle Creek, Mich.

Please mail to my address below your illustrated booklet "D" as advertised in THE LITERARY DIGEST 11-4.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

VOL. XXXI., NO. 19 NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 4, 1905 WHOLE NUMBER, 811

Published Weekly by
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY.
44-60 E. 23d St., New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

SECRETARY TAFT'S WAR ON MACHINE POLITICS IN OHIO.

A VERITABLE sensation seems to have been created in the political world by the speech which Secretary Taft delivered at Akron, Ohio, on October 21. As the Pittsburg *Gazette* (Rep.) remarks, "it injected a new thrill into the Ohio gubernatorial campaign." Before its delivery indications were generally looked upon as showing a situation encouraging to the Republicans, but now the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind.-Dem.) exultingly exclaims that "the sporting fraternity do not know whether to bet that Governor Herrick will be elected by 100,000 majority or that he will be defeated." And a no small portion of the press agree with *The Record's* estimation of the confusion wrought by Secretary Taft, and so from a political point of view are condemning him for making a grievous blunder. "The effect of his speech is considered very injurious to the machine which is running Governor Herrick, and it can not well be otherwise," says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.); and the New York *Press* (Rep.), in its news columns, asserts that "Taft has made Herrick's reelection absolutely impossible, and has sounded the death-knell of the old Hanna machine in Ohio." The Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) concludes that "the impression made by the speech seems to indicate that Governor Herrick's chances were not improved by his coming," while the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) is inclined to look upon Mr. Taft as a "brash and candid reformer" whose kindly services were a little too awkwardly rendered to be of much value. This point is humorously illustrated in the following fashion:

"The late George T. Lannigan, fabulist and humorist, once wrote a fable for the New York *World* about to this effect: A benevolent elephant, forcing his way through a dense jungle, scared a partridge from the nest in which she was trying to hatch out other partridges. Filled with compassion and good intentions, the elephant determined to hatch out the young himself. The consequence of his sitting on the nest needs no statement. Perceiving the total disaster he had unwittingly wrought, he pulled himself together, stalked on and mournfully remarked, according to Lannigan: 'What is home without a mother?' Secretary Taft, whose mental sincerity and physical magnitude are universally known, has rivaled in the nest of Ohio Republicanism the rôle of the benevolent elephant in the Indian jungle."

This much-discussed speech was made upon the request of Governor Herrick's friends, with the hope of aiding him in his fight for reelection. Mr. Taft worded it so as to make it appear (as has usually been his practise everywhere) that he was expressing the personal sentiments of President Roosevelt as per positive instructions. The main features of the speech were the answer, almost hostilely framed, to the stand taken by Senator Foraker on railroad questions; and the bold and defiant opposition declared against the Republican machine which dominates Cincinnati and Hamilton County, and counts Governor Herrick, Senator Foraker, and other prominent politicians among its strongest advocates. The boss of this machine is the famous George B. Cox, a full account of whose life and character can be found in Henry C. Wright's recently published book on "Bossism in Cincinnati." Mr. Taft, after first praising the "executive talent and political sagacity" of Mr. Cox, and giving him due credit for the valuable work done for the Republican party in the State for "fifteen or twenty years," says:

GEORGE B. COX,

Republican "boss" in Cincinnati. "The power secured by the boss and his assistants," says Secretary Taft, "has undoubtedly inured to their pecuniary benefit," but "how their money was made has not been disclosed."

"But the power secured by the boss and his assistants under the machine has undoubtedly inured to their pecuniary benefit, and it is seen in the large fortunes which they now have. How their money was made has not been disclosed. The large public utility corporations seem to regard the boss as a conserving influence, and are content to have the control of the machine continue as it is, because they regard themselves as thus insured against disturbance in their franchises. . . . If I were able, as I fear I shall not be, because public duty calls me elsewhere, to cast my vote in Cincinnati in the coming election I should vote against the municipal ticket nominated by the Republican organization and for the State ticket."

The independent spirit which illumined these sentences and permeated the entire body of the speech leads the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Inn.) to believe that Mr. Taft purposely "threw down the gage in Ohio to the Foraker-Cox machine"; and the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) ventures to predict that the people of Cincinnati "will prefer to accept Secretary Taft's denunciation of Cox and his machine as affording further reasons why they should defeat the candidate for Governor supported by both." But the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind. Rep.) is not so sure as to this point, and recalls that when "reform was a local issue in Missouri" the State cast its vote

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

for Roosevelt, but elected Folk, and that in a somewhat similar way "Massachusetts Republicans voted for Douglas and Roosevelt, in a combination that certainly could not be termed a vote against the national Administration." The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) also doubts that Mr. Taft's speech must necessarily damage the Republican State ticket in Ohio. *The Record* credits the Secretary with being a "pretty shrewd man," and says:

"The probability is that Mr. Taft knew perfectly well what he was about. Herrick has lost the temperance voters, he has lost a great part of the independent vote through the State on account of the action of the organization in abolishing spring elections, and he is encumbered by the support of the Cincinnati machine and is charged with entering into a deal with Cox to secure its support. The case looks as tho Mr. Taft, realizing the probability that the Democratic candidate would be elected, endeavored to save some of the independent and the decent Republican vote for him by attacking the Cox machine. Taft was trying to get Herrick out of the bad company he was in."

This is also the opinion of many other papers, which see in Mr. Taft's speech, not a purpose to create faction in Ohio, but simply that irrepressible spirit that is inspiring the Administration and other good citizens, irrespective of politics, to fight graft and corruption in every form and wherever they exist. Thus the New York *Times* (Dem.) observes:

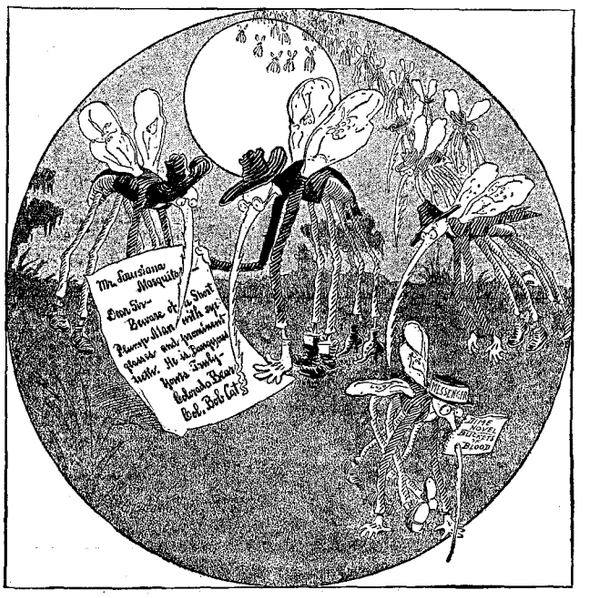
"Just now a lot of this is being done, and in high quarters. Mr. Roosevelt is engaged in it in a general way. Secretary Root engaged in it very specifically when he was called in to investigate the ring in Philadelphia. Governor Folk, of Missouri, took a hand in the same fight in that city. Mr. Secretary Bonaparte, ably and gallantly seconded by his political opponent Senator Rayner, is doing it in Maryland. In each party in various States real leaders, leaders of real standing in national affairs, are cutting the ties between themselves and the local 'bosses' and calling the voters to follow their consciences and their judgment. Cynics will say that it is a 'spasm of virtue,' and will lead to nothing. But it will amount to a good deal. The force of public sentiment in a democracy almost inevitably moves more or less spasmodically. In the usual course of affairs people are absorbed with private matters; it is only on occasions and at irregular intervals that their attention is aroused to public evils, and then, if the evils are made plain enough, they are reduced, regulated, or abolished. Just at present public attention is aroused pretty thoroughly. Mr. Taft is helping arouse it in Ohio. If it should lead to the defeat of his party in the State, so much the worse for the leaders who brought about the conditions. As for him, he is but doing his plain duty."

AS EXEMPLIFIED IN OHIO.

The Administration's attitude toward political machines.
—Jamieson in the Pittsburg *Dispatch*.

NEW ORLEANS'S FEVER FIGHT.

BY winning the fight against yellow fever practically before the advent of frost, the surgeons in charge of the situation at New Orleans have achieved a victory which *The Picayune* of that city asserts is "as notable as that gained in Havana" under the administration of General Wood. But, declares the Atlanta *Constitution*, "the South and the nation have been so occupied with their own affairs, and so firm has been their confidence in the ability of the plagued city to control the epidemic, that neither has paid adequate tribute to the bravery and determination with which New Orleans" finally conquered the dreaded foe. This calm assurance with which the public and the press, as mentioned by *The Constitution*, took for granted that the Crescent City would hold yellow fever in check and succeed in stamping it out this time, was in marked contrast with the wild alarm excited by the visitations in previous years, and is explained on the ground that the people now have a better understanding of the nature of the disease, and thoroughly appreciate the value of the sanitary measures which have been devised for its prevention and suppression. During the plague, says *The Picayune*, the city lost only 25 per cent. of its trade. And in the light of the present experience, the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, in speaking of the future says:



WAY DOWN SOUTH IN DIXIE.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

"The people of the South, and of the nation generally, have been afforded a demonstration that will not have to be repeated. Never again will the fear of the fever, within or without, cast a somber cloud over this section, cripple its industries, make *émigrés* of nervous citizens, and work damage in a hundred other ways. The lesson has been taught, and taught in a style that makes reiteration superfluous, that the simplest precautions, the exhibition of a bit of saving common sense, will render the fever as powerless as the gentlest zephyr of the dale. The erstwhile mighty statue of terror has feet of crumbling clay, after all. A persistent enforcement of sanitary regulations as to cisterns, tanks, and pools—regulations that should be enforced for the general comfort, even were there no question of fever—will leave the Stegomyia fasciata not a place to lay her head—or her eggs. The breed can be exterminated quickly in every community. And when that species is banished, or so reduced as to be inappreciable, a community is absolutely exempt from danger of yellow-fever infection. . . . As we glance back over the magnificent fight made in New Orleans and elsewhere against the fever, it seems plain that the results gained are not unworthy of the price paid. It is worth something to a section, a community, to be able to front the future without a fear of what was once its bane."

This fight which *The Times-Democrat* looks back upon with so

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

much justifiable satisfaction has lasted a little over three months. The first case of fever to be discovered and diagnosed as such was reported on July 21. But *The Interstate Medical Journal*, of St. Louis, and other professional authorities claim that the disease must have been in the city several weeks before its detection, and in proof of this assertion they point to the terrible headway it had already made by the time its appearance was a recognized fact. On July 25 there were 154 reported cases, and by the end of the month these figures had increased to 304, and by the time that the work of its eradication was well under way there were 616 dead and prostrated victims and an unknown number of *foci*. This condition made the task of combating the plague "the most stupendous of this kind ever before attempted," says Dr. Joseph H. White, of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, who was placed in charge of the situation for the Federal Government, and who is credited by the Cleveland *Leader* and other papers with bringing order out of chaos, and directing the campaign that ended in such a signal victory.

The statistics of the yellow-fever visitation for the entire South this year, as gathered by Dr. White, up to October 15, are 8,453 known cases and 924 known deaths. Of this grand total Louisiana had 7,370 cases and 802 deaths; New Orleans had 3,286 cases and 423 deaths; Mississippi had 700 cases and 70 deaths; Pensacola had 383 cases and 52 deaths. A few sporadic cases were scattered around in other neighboring States. These figures are not given by Dr. White as absolutely correct. They are, however, a fair approximation, which has been only slightly added to since the compilation. The cost of the suppression of the plague in New Orleans, as estimated by William M. Steel for *The Picayune*, was upward of $320,000, four-fifths of which was subject to Dr. White's order. Of this fund $100,000 was contributed by the State, $60,000 by the city, and $160,000 was raised by private citizens. Besides this expenditure of State and local moneys, were the salaries and expenses of the Federal officers, which amounted to about $50,000. The local press consider the cost insignificant in comparison with the good results that have been gained. *The Times-Democrat* thinks that the cleaning-up of the city would have been worth the amount expended, even if there was no fear of yellow fever, and says:

Copyright by Pach Bros., New York.

MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT.

She is "more than ever convinced" by her trip "that there is no country like our own."

"Never has New Orleans been in better sanitary condition, never cleaner, never freer from all the conditions that breed disease. The screening of cisterns, cleaning out and filling of lots, destruction of insects, fumigation of houses, have removed conditions that encouraged if they did not propagate disease; and there has been such an improvement, such a reduction in diseases born of damp or filth or neglect, and in the deaths therefrom, as to more than offset the twenty deaths or so a week from yellow fever. As a consequence, in spite of the presence of that disease, the number of deaths per day and week in New Orleans is less than it was before yellow fever presented itself here.

"What has been accomplished is best seen in the health returns of our colored population. The normal death-rate of the negroes in New Orleans as given by the census figures on vital statistics is 42.75 per thousand. It is to-day, as shown by the last figures of the Board of Health, 19.36 per thousand, or less than half as much. If we can keep the new record up for a year it will mean the saving of over a thousand lives that swell the mortality of the city and help to propagate and spread disease. There is no mystery about it. No negroes have fled New Orleans because of the fever, and the latter, we have discovered, are subject to it and die of it, altho a former generation told us this was impossible.

"The sanitary work done in the negro districts—and seldom if ever done there before—the practical lectures on the subject of sanitation, in which the clergy took so prominent a part, designed to show the negroes the importance of keeping their houses clean and in good condition, fumigating when necessary, screening cisterns, draining off all standing water—sanitary work and sanitary teaching where they were most needed—have had the same effect here as in New York and wherever else they have been tried. The low mortality of New Orleans to-day is no accident, no phenomenon, but the result of the hard work and good work done this summer."

MISS ROOSEVELT'S EMBARRASSING PRESENTS.

THE Trojan who feared the Greeks most when they brought him gifts is thought to have a modern sympathizer in a President's daughter, who is finding her gifts a source of considerable embarrassment. Miss Alice Roosevelt, who has just reached home from her trip to the Far East, will have to pay from $25,000 to $60,000 duty, so the newspapers reckon, upon the costly presents given her by the Sultan of Sulu, the Empress of China, the Philippine "dattos," and other potentates of the Orient. "She could not with propriety have refused the presents, and she can not abandon them now without putting a slight upon the givers," says the Kansas City *Journal:* and the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* feelingly remarks that "if she had wanted to pay out $25,000 in custom duties, she probably would have preferred to make her own choice of the articles she was to bring back," as "many of the gifts were not only unsought, but undesired." The infant American industry of manufacturing oriental curios and antiques must be protected, however, as the Baltimore *Sun* hints, and her father, subordinating pleasure to duty, so to speak, has declined to ask any remission of the law. Most of the papers close their editorials at this point with a few well-chosen words of commendation for the President's Spartan resolve to ask no favors; but the Philadelphia *Press* reminds him that it is the oriental custom to exchange gifts, not merely to receive them, and it remarks that "every 'datto' who gave a gift to the President's daughter undoubtedly confidently expected that the future would bring a return 'present' as much bigger and better than his, as the President is bigger than a datto," a thought that opens up an interesting vista of additional expense. "The Roosevelts are not rich, and are spending a great deal of money yearly in keeping up the necessary social end of official life," says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, and "a few foreign

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

trips by Miss Roosevelt might prove a serious matter for the family."

Miss Roosevelt herself, however, denies that the presents "represent any such value or are of such a fabulous character as reported in the newspapers," and she intimates that the papers have caused her more embarrassment than the customs officials have. For example, she says, "there is absolutely no foundation in fact for the absurd story that I took a dive into a tank on board ship as the result of a dare from Congressman Longworth, neither did I receive an offer of marriage from the Sultan of Sulu." Indeed, she avers, "the circulation of such nonsensical stories is the only outcome of my whole trip that I have to regret," and she adds that as a result of her journey she is "more than ever convinced that there is no country like our own."

MUZZLING THE CABINET.

SURPRISE is expressed by some papers at the announcement that President Roosevelt, one of the most conspicuous exponents of publicity, has forbidden the distinguished men who form his Cabinet to tell the newspaper men what is going on in the inner councils of the Administration. "Theodore Roosevelt as the advocate of secrecy is playing a new and interesting rôle," declares the Providence *Journal*, and the Boston *Herald* remarks that the attempt to gag the Cabinet illustrates the tendency of the time "to keep the people in the dark" as to what is going on, not only in government affairs, but in the corporate and trust companies. It appears, according to the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*, that after every Cabinet meeting the heads of the departments agree upon some one thing to tell the reporters, usually selecting some topic that is of no great consequence, and giving the impression to interviewers that this alone engaged the Cabinet's attention. The President decided that this should end, and issued instructions that no Cabinet officer should confide to outsiders anything that occurred inside the council-chamber. Such instructions had been issued before, but were never strictly observed. Hereafter, when the President and Cabinet decide upon any policy or action that they desire to announce to the country, the announcement will be made by the Cabinet officer whose department is chiefly concerned. The order also requested the members to refrain from discussing politics, either their own or those of the Administration.

In spite of this order a good many papers intimate that they will continue to furnish their readers with the news of the Cabinet meetings. The Boston *Herald* takes this stand, and the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* thinks that "as long as members of the Cabinet are men of some political status and ambitions, so long will they favor with their confidence correspondents who can aid or injure them."

Why should not a member of the Cabinet give out a fair account of the proceedings at a meeting of the Cabinet? asks the Dallas *News*, and it goes on to say:

"The people will not approve it, and some of them will be moved by it to suspect that secrets of a serious nature are being withheld from them even at times when the proceedings are tame, and of which the usual reports would have been common-place and harmless. This is not a country in which such cheap assertions of authority will be apt to amount to much. The 'order' will not be regarded, because it should not be regarded."

THE NEW CIVIL-SERVICE RULE.

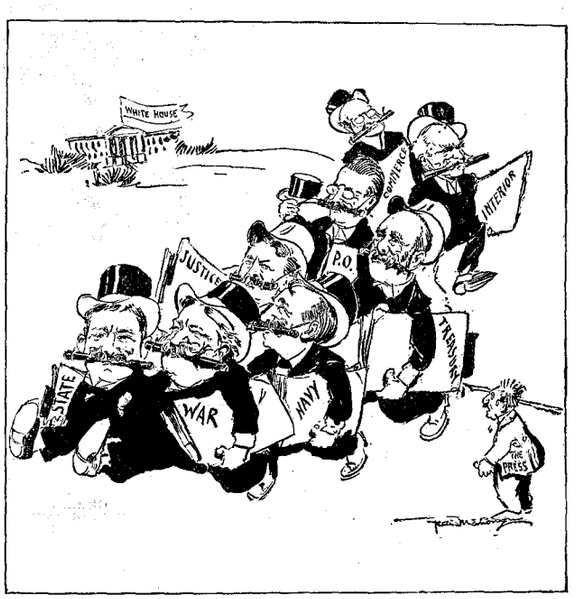
TWO distinctly opposite veins of thought are discernible in the press comment upon President Roosevelt's order giving Cabinet officers the power to dismiss any subordinate of their departments for misconduct or inefficiency, without further formality than filing a statement of the cause of dismissal. That the President, who has long been one of the most prominent and influential champions of civil-service reform in the country, should issue such a sweeping amendment to the rules is a guaranty to some papers that the order is inspired by sincere motives and will result in a great benefit. But the other side is greatly wrought up over it. They declare that the order is "un-American" and one that may undermine the whole civil-service system.

Heretofore it was necessary to file charges against an accused employee with the Civil Service Commission, and he was permitted to file an excuse or a defense. But while the Cabinet officers can now discharge employees, the press point out that they can not appoint successors of those dropped. These must by law be selected from the list of those who have passed the civil-service examination. "Therefore," thinks the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.),

THE SUMMARY DISMISSAL ORDER.

Shade of George Washington!

—Mahony in the Washington *Star*.



NO MORE CABINET MEETING NEWS.

"Think twice before you speak, then talk to yourself."

—Mahony in the Washington *Star*.

STREET SCENES IN WASHINGTON.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"if it is easy for partizanship to turn out clerks it will remain as difficult as ever for it to turn in partizans."

"It is a tremendous step backward," declares the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.); and the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.) thinks the effect of this amendment "is to absolutely nullify the civil-service laws as far as the departments are concerned." To the Sacramento (Cal.) *Bee* (Rep.) the new rule is "dangerous" and likely to make every man in a government office less personally independent; and the Houston *Chronicle* (Dem.) remarks: "This may not be tyranny and injustice, but it comes so near it that the people will not be able to distinguish between the two, and they will hold to accountability those responsible for an uncalled-for and arbitrary order."

Turning to the defenders of the order, one finds that the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) believes that the new rule "establishes a real merit system" and "is civil-service common sense"; and the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.) declares that the "knowledge that such a rule exists will doubtless have a wholesome effect upon government employees who are watched by their superiors." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) thinks that if the new power to remove is not abused, "its promulgation is to be considered a proof of the strength of the reform system rather than of its weakness."

A RUSSIAN STRIKE FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

While our newspapers have long predicted that liberty must finally win in Russia, the news that the Czar had actually granted reforms so sweeping as practically to end the autocracy came as a surprise, for so many previous uprisings in Russia had come to nothing that this one was regarded with a skeptical eye. An ominous indication for the Government was seen, however, when Count Witte admitted last week that the Government might go down. "The Government may fall," he said to a delegation of strikers, "but its fall will involve your ruin, because the power will pass into the hands of the bourgeoisie, against whom you are arrayed." This failed to overawe the strikers, however, and the strike went on. On Monday the news came that the Czar had given way, and that Count Witte comes into power as Minister-President, with an imperial mandate which will enable him to convert the farcical National Assembly into a real legislative body, elected by greatly extended suffrage and to confer upon the people fundamental civil liberties, including free speech.

This news came after a week of strikes and rioting which were represented to be a protest against the restriction of franchise in the coming Douma elections, made by the classes barred from the ballot—in other words, a strike of the unfranchised for universal suffrage.

The New York *Sun* described and commented on the situation last week thus:

"The state of things at this moment in European Russia is without a parallel in modern times. So far as the means of transportation are concerned, the whole structure of organized society has been resolved into its local elements. Not only the railway network centering in Moscow and St. Petersburg, but the Baltic and Polish lines and the roads traversing the territory between Kief and Odessa are tied up. It is no longer possible to reach the interior of Russia from the Western frontier. Indeed, the Czar himself at Peterhof is cut off from his capital. It follows that the transportation of soldiers by rail from one critical point to another is no longer possible. Should the strike be extended to the Siberian system, as perhaps it will be, months would necessarily elapse before the army under Linevitch could reach the Volga, for it would have to march on foot across the breadth of Asia. Under the circumstances it may prove extremely difficult, if not impracticable, for the Czar's Government, with the scattered military forces which remain at its disposal in European Russia, to quell a widespread insurrection. . . .

"A universal strike has long been advocated by extreme Socialists as an irresistible engine of coercion. The experiment is now being tried in Russia. We have always doubted its practicability, for the reason that the resultant starvation would subject its victims, including the strikers themselves, to a strain too great for human nature to endure."

The New York *Times* thought Witte could save the situation if anybody could, but the New York *Globe* thought the revolution must win in the end. It remarked:

"The Czar is fighting a losing battle against fate. Every victory he now wins but hastens, by increasing the general discontent, the final catastrophe. Sooner or later the army will yield to disintegration. If not this time, then some time in the not distant future. For centuries the loyalty of the Russian peasant to 'the Little Father' has resisted all attempts to weaken it. But at last, if not altogether gone, it is going. It is not likely that it can ever be restored. The Russian muzhik, stubborn in his conservatism, will be equally stubborn about surrendering his new ideas. His very slowness and stupidity will keep him true to the cause, allegiance to it taking the place of his old loyalty. In the end, therefore, czardom must be overthrown—if not this year, then the next or the next."

ANOTHER TREASURY SCANDAL IN PENNSYLVANIA.

THE failure of the Enterprise National Bank at Allegheny, Pa., while holding over a million dollars of State funds, and the suicide of its cashier on account of the financial difficulties that have overtaken the Santa Fé Central Railway of New Mexico and other ventures promoted by Pennsylvania politicians or upon which they borrowed large sums of money, have created a scandal of such far-reaching effect that some papers think it threatens the success of the Republican ticket in Pennsylvania this fall, and will also seriously interfere with the plans New Mexico has laid for securing Statehood in the near future. This gloomy view is held because of the prominence of the persons involved in the scandal and the criminal aspect of their acts, which seem to Attorney-General Moody so contrary to the law that he has decided to investigate the failure with the object of bringing the guilty to justice. As the New York *Evening Post* remarks, this might upset the entire political situation in the State, for "Uncle Sam once started in an investigation of this kind is not apt to stay his hand, . . . but is quite likely to see the case through to the bitter end, precisely as he has been jailing a Republican Senator and Congressman in Oregon."

The features of this latest scandal are not different in character from those of the many peculations and resultant deaths which the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) declares "have disgraced the fiscal annals of the State for thirty years."

In order to explain how it has been possible for the Treasury to be involved in so many scandals, we shall quote at length from a description given by the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) of the system employed by Pennsylvania in the management of the public funds. According to *The Ledger* the citizens do not know how much money is in the Treasury. Its funds are divided into two portions—the "general" account and the "sinking fund." The last named is made up of a certain proportion of the State revenues which are set aside each year for the liquidation of the bonded indebtedness of the State. No public accounting is required by law to be made of them. The retiring Treasurer simply informs his successor orally how much are left of the funds and where they are deposited. This is the way the business has been conducted for over forty years. At present there are supposed to be between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 deposited in the various banks which, as was the case with the bankrupt institution at Allegheny, are controlled by politicians. The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) is authority for the statement that so well is it known that the politicians demand risky accommodations in return from the institutions which are favored by them that "some banks will not

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

accept State funds under any circumstances." These accommodations usually take the form of loans upon promissory notes without collateral or other security. This at least is the way the Enterprise Bank is supposed to have been ruined, as appears by the information available. The disclosures involve the names of Senator Penrose and other prominent members of the "organization," but are thought to point to W. H. Andrews, Delegate in Congress from New Mexico and brother of the chairman of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania, as chief cause of the trouble: for, as *The Public Ledger* reports his operations, Mr. Andrews secured hundreds of thousands of dollars through political influences from the bank to build the Santa Fé Central Railroad—a little line one hundred and twenty miles long, running south from Santa Fé and connecting the Denver and Rio Grande, the Santa Fé and Rock Island Railroad systems.

Homer L. Castle, the Prohibition candidate for justice of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, is given the credit of exposing this misuse of the State funds that resulted in the collapse of the Enterprise Bank and the suicide of its cashier. The Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) says Mr. Castle is thoroughly familiar with the way "the State machine has been huckstering the public funds about for the personal benefit of its leaders," and will produce more "startling information" as the campaign progresses. He is now making his fight on the issue raised by the scandal, as is also W. H. Berry, the Fusion candidate for Treasurer, who promises if elected to audit the accounts of the Treasury—a thing which has not been done for forty-five years, and furthermore to "prosecute the men who have robbed the State." The Republican press, however, are vehemently decrying the political turn that has been given to the investigation of the banks holding State funds. They refer to the fact that a cent has never been lost or stolen from the Treasury, as proof that the management is honest; and so they are insisting that judgment be suspended and even the inquiry be stopped until the campaign is finished. Thus the Pittsburg *Gazette* (Rep.) remarks:

"It is only fair to caution the people to suspend judgment, to accept partizan statements with due allowance only. Unscrupulous men and unscrupulous newspapers are flaunting the failure in its worst light; exaggerating the little that is known; manufacturing charges without any foundation in fact; drawing inferences that may be wholly erroneous; and making unwarranted assumptions. Intelligent people should beware of these sensation-mongers, especially as there is now a prospect of early, accurate information."

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CHATTANOOGA CONFERENCE.

THE attention given by the Southern press to the Immigration and Quarantine Conference which assembles at Chattanooga on November 9, presages that the convention will be the most important one of the year in the South. The purposes of the conference are indicated by its name. The connection between immigration and quarantine seems to have been suggested by the fact that the recent outbreak of yellow fever made its appearance first among the Italian immigrants in New Orleans, and gained its dangerous headway on account of the disinclination of these ignorant and secretive people to reveal its presence and subject themselves to sanitary regulations. But apart from this rather remote relation are many reasons which now make the immigration question of great importance to the South. The Birmingham *News* says "there is work for not less than twenty thousand industrious, intelligent, and law-abiding immigrants in Alabama; and . . . like conditions prevail in nearly every other Southern State." The New Orleans *Picayune* also declares "that it is beyond any question that the South needs large additions to its white population." And the Montgomery *Advertiser* remarks that "there is not a Southern State that does not need a good class of immigrants, whether from abroad or the North, West, or East, and every effort should be made and every inducement should be offered to secure as many as possible." The reason for this demand for immigrants seems to be the rapid industrial development going on in the South and the inability of the colored race to be of much service in helping it along. Thus, to quote again from *The Picayune*:

"The negro is rapidly leaving the cotton- and sugar-fields for the factories and the towns, and such as remain in the counrty are becoming yearly more shiftless and unreliable. How to supplement and supply this negro labor that is so rapidly diminishing is a problem the seriousness of which every farmer and planter is forced to admit, because it is annually brought home to him in a more forcible and tangible manner."

Other Southern papers note that large numbers of immigrants are already entering some parts of the South, and refer to this fact as an additional reason why it is vitally important to discuss immigration at this time, so as to devise effective methods for a more even distribution and for preventing the coming of pauper and criminal classes. Thus the Houston *Chronicle* remarks:

"The South needs many immigrants, and in her eagerness to secure them there is danger of being unloaded upon her many of a class which is not desired here."

But while there is no denying the importance of the immigration problem to the South, it is easy to see that the quarantine issue was the chief cause that moved the Southern Governors to call the Chattanooga conference. Several quarantine conventions were held after the fever epidemic in 1897, in Mobile, Atlanta, and Memphis, to bring about uniformity of regulation between the States. But as Gustave Lehmann, vice-president of the New Orleans Health Association, says in an interview in the New York *Sun*, "local prejudices prevented any effective improvements."

The trouble continued, as will be remembered, until the work of eradicating the disease was, upon request of the Governor of Louisiana and the Mayor of New Orleans, placed in charge of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. This arrangement proved so satisfactory that many influential Southern journals are resolved that there shall never be a return to the old methods. It should be noted that the call for the Chattanooga conference suggests simply a "uniform system." But the Beaumont *Times* and many other Southern papers are more explicit and are asking that a law be passed by Congress that will give the Federal Government full authority to take charge of the situation when an epidemic of fever appears. Some prominent statesmen in the South agree with this idea. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* in summarizing the discussion on the question says in substance:

Senator Morgan, Governor Jelks, of Alabama, and others, stalwart Democrats, all loyal supporters of the strictest Democratic doctrines, see that the constitutional objections raised in the past to the only system that can give us a uniform quarantine, are but a bugaboo, which must not prevent us from settling this quarantine question now and forever.

The Southern press, however, are not all in accord upon this troublesome subject. Thus the Houston *Post* declares:

"We call attention to the fact that Texas is the only gulf State that has succeeded in keeping yellow fever out, which fact completely attests the ability of Texas to manage her own affairs and guard the health of her people, and when it is considered that this State has, counting the river courses, several thousand miles of boundary to guard, the achievement is a tribute to the competency of local control. The Federal Government could not have done better; it probably could not have done so well. . . . It has come to be a habit throughout the country, when any emergency arises, to suggest that the Federal Government take charge. The tendency in many localities is to diminish State functions upon the slightest pretext. It is one of the most insidious dangers of the day; and if persisted in, the time will come when there will be no excuse for maintaining State governments at all, except for the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

purpose of furnishing offices to those who crave public honor. In a State like Texas Federal control would be sure in time to be fruitful of serious clashes between Federal and local authority. It would bring a train of evils upon us more serious than epidemics, and would at the same time afford us no protection against epidemics which we may not have through our own agencies."

THE SOUTH'S CHANGED FEELING TOWARD THE PRESIDENT.

THE "winning of the South," as the friends of President Roosevelt graphically sum up the results of his recent triumphant trip, is generally looked upon as one of the most remarkable incidents of his brilliant career. From a personal point of view the conquest was complete. Editors, politicians, and private citizens who a short while ago were violent in their opposition, vied with one another in doing honor to their famous guest; and so friendly and enthusiastic was the reception he received, and so fraught with possible political consequences was the favorable impression he created, that a no inconsiderable portion of the Southern papers felt called upon to caution their readers against the danger of forgetting their ancient principles under the influence of his captivating personality. Thus the Richmond *News-Leader* exclaimed:

"Let us not allow our friendliness, enthusiasm, and admiration to carry us too far. Theodore Roosevelt as virtually emperor and unrestrained ruler of this country, with power of interference in our local and State affairs, would be as hateful to us as the vilest corruptionist and South-hater in the Republican party. We can like and admire the man, as we all do, and we can support him in every fight he undertakes which we believe to be right and in accord with safe and honest principles. Let us beware, however, of giving unreserved indorsement and support to a man whose political beliefs and purposes are not fully disclosed and not unlikely to be dangerous to the highest principles and the dearest rights of the people."

From a stereograph, copyrighted 1905, by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

THE PRESIDENT AT HIS MOTHER'S HOME IN GEORGIA.

President Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt at Bulloch Hall, the old home of the President's mother in Roswell, Ga. The group includes, Senator and Mrs. Clay, the family of J. B. Wing, and friends and neighbors of the Bullock family, also "Mammy" Grace, the old negro woman, who was nurse to President Roosevelt's mother, and "Daddy" William, also an old servant of the Bullock family, who decorated the home at the wedding of the President's mother.

This tremendous ovation which the President received all along the line of his trip was not aroused by making promises to the South, or by any attempts on his part to apologize for or to deny whatever he may have said or done in the past. His speeches were notable not so much for what they contained as for what they omitted. They were in fact inconsequential, and simply reiterated in familiar words and phrases the well-known views which he had so often expressed. The homage seems in fact to have been paid entirely to Roosevelt the man. As the New York *Evening Post* explains it:

"It is not Roosevelt the statesman or Roosevelt the orator who has thus captured all hearts. The political theories which he has propounded in the Southern cities, from Richmond to New Orleans, are those which he has set forth again and again. . . . The qualities which have seized the popular imagination and have made President Roosevelt the most idolized figure in America, and perhaps in the whole world, are his virility, his frank, unconventional, democratic manner, his outspoken chivalry, and his human heart."

The only chance for anything to arise and mar the pleasure of the trip lay of course in a possible clash over the race issue. The "affront" which the President had cast upon the South by his official and social recognition of negroes on several occasions was vehemently resented; and there was fear lest the ill-will engendered thereby would break out at some inopportune moment. That no trouble occurred on this account seems to be due as much to the discretion of Mr. Roosevelt as to the forbearance of the people of the South. He spoke twice to colored audiences, and had several other opportunities to enter upon a full discussion of the race issue. But only once, when he was provoked by Governor Davis's defense of lynching, did he touch upon any of the more interesting features of this vexed question. Hence a large part of the press have been unable to avoid commenting upon the unexpected ability the President displayed to refrain entirely from "a disagreeable obtrusion of his opinion" in spite of his known impetuosity, boldness, and candor. The New York *World* (Dem.) charges him with being "too cautious about launching the negro question." The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) admits that he was "tactful." The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind.-Dem.) asserts that "nothing he said . . . could be twisted so as to increase race hostility." So also believes the leading negro journal, the New York *Age*, which declares that he "soothed the South with tactful and flattering eloquence." And the Charleston *Post* (Dem.) says that altho "Mr. Roosevelt instantly suggests to every mind a pointed consideration of the race question," he nevertheless "bridled his speeches with an unusually close rein." *The Post* continues:

"At Jacksonville the President addressed the pupils of the Baptist Academy, a colored institution. He labored perceptibly in his utterances, his expressions being no more than the veriest platitudes, entirely without offense to anybody, but evident of a certain strain upon the speaker. The President must have been glad when he had ended that speech. At Tuskegee his address was more smoothly finished. He had had more time to prepare it and was able to give it more graceful form. It seems to be a safe enough utterance. There are some things in it which will give satisfaction to the South and apparently nothing that should stir up the negrophiles of the North. He gave full praise to the white men in the South who have so strongly endeavored to counteract and stamp out the spirit of lawlessness and to put an end to lynchings. . . . To the negroes he spoke directly of their duty to lead

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

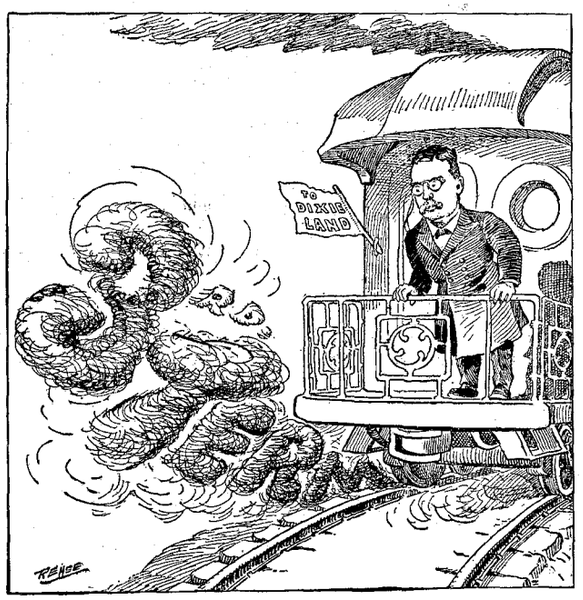
their fellows, by precept and example 'toward sober, industrious law-abiding lives, to join hands in favor of law and order and to war against all crime, and especially against all crime by men of your own race.' All of this is acceptable in material and in spirit, and leaves little room for carping criticism. There is nothing original in it and nothing particularly striking. It might be said that there would be nothing interesting in it save for the fact that it is said by the President of the United States who has approached more nearly to an exemplification of social equality between the races than any other chief executive the nation has had, yet is probably quite as far from a belief in such an unnatural relation as any of his 'mother's people.'"

WILL CLINCH THEM TIGHTER.
—Evans in the Cleveland *Leader*.

Some papers have even gone so far as to look upon the respect he displayed for Southern prejudices during his trip, as convincing evidence that his views on the race issue have recently undergone a noticeable alteration. This opinion arises from a sentence in his Tuskegee speech which reads:

"It is the Southern people themselves who must and can solve the difficulties that exist in the South."

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.), in discussing this remark of the President, says that "the Southern people can see now that Mr. Roosevelt sought no quarrel with them or their ideas." The Nashville *American* (Dem.) interprets these words in the same way, and rejoices in learning that "the President has realized that the white people of the South can and will solve the [negro] problem," and must be let alone while they are striving to do so. And the Savannah *News* (Dem.) remarks:

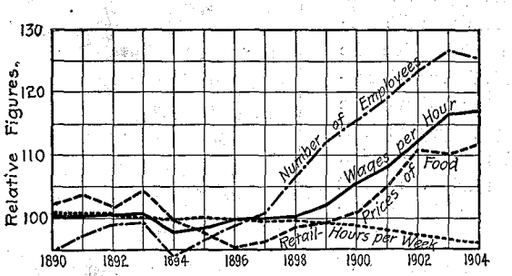


"THIS ROADBED CERTAINLY OUGHT TO BE SPRINKLED."
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

"The tone of the addresses made it clear that Mr. Roosevelt regards this as a white man's country, and that other races are permitted to reside in it through the grace of the dominant element. Of course he did not say that in so many words, but by reading between the lines it is easy enough to catch his meaning. His addresses to the negroes, while conveying practically the same ideas that he has voiced on other occasions to white audiences, were delivered in the manner of a representative of a superior race giving good advice to audiences of an inferior race."

Wages and the Cost of Living.—Statistics collected by the United States Bureau of Labor regarding changes in rates of wages, in average hours of labor, and in cost of living are strikingly summarized in a diagram given in Bulletin No. 59 of the bureau, bringing down its investigations to July, 1904. This diagram, says the editor of *Engineering News* (New York), "conveys just the information we wish to find and in a form that enables it to be comprehended almost at a glance, at least by the engineer accustomed to reading diagrams." The writer goes on to say:

"The striking thing which it shows is that the steady rise in the average wage-rate that has been going on since 1894 has been closely paralleled by an increase in the cost of food. There has been also since 1898 a steady reduction in the average hours of labor performed per week. This partly offsets the increase in the wage-rate per hour, so that if a line were drawn on the diagram representing the weekly earnings of workmen, it would follow even more closley the line representing the increased cost of the workman's food. The line at the top showing the change in the number of workmen is somewhat misleading, since it shows not the total number of workmen employed in an entire industry, but only the relative number employed in the particular establishments investigated. Nevertheless, it is probable that these establishments are representative of the entire industry and that the line at the top is fairly indicative of the increase in the number of workmen employed that has taken place since 1894."



Courtesy of "The Engineering News."
DIAGRAM OF LABOR STATISTICS FOR 1890 TO 1904.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE Czar has signed the peace treaty, but not with his subjects.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

SECRETARY TAFT threatens to sit down on football at West Point. Talk about brutality!—*The Los Angeles Express.*

SECRETARY SHAW'S withdrawal from the presidential race was all that was needed to make it unanimous.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

THE bitter vehemence with which rate regulation is opposed almost convinces us that it would accomplish all its advocates claim for it.—*The Detroit News.*

NO wonder the Hungarians cling so tenaciously to their language. They know that it would be impossible for any one ever to invent another just like it.—*The Chicago News.*

FOR the successful conduct of the war the Mikado again gives credit to the illustrious ancestors. It would be interesting to know how far the ancestors would have been held to blame if the war had gone the other way.—*The Chicago News.*

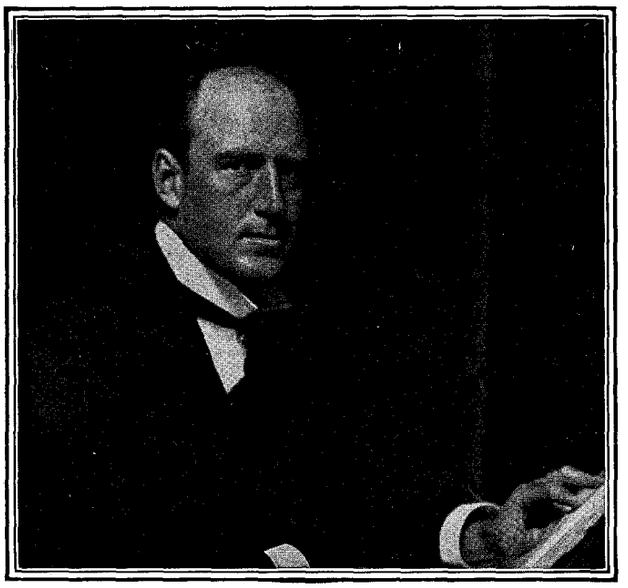
THE Administration is credited with the assertion that the present generation should not bear the cost of the Panama-Canal construction. That seems reasonable, as the present generation's chances of sharing in the benefits are not particularly bright.—*The Washington Post.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART.

GIBSON'S DESERTION OF BLACK AND WHITE.

THE announcement that Charles Dana Gibson, world-famous for his pen-and-ink drawings, in his thirty-ninth year and at the height of his success and reputation, has decided to forsake permanently his familiar medium, sacrificing thereby an income of $65,000 per year, has naturally been received with surprise by all but his intimate friends. Mr. Gibson takes this step, the press inform us, that he may have leisure to "study art" in Europe; and it is suggested that his ambition is to "find himself" as a painter.



CHARLES DANA GIBSON.

The chief living master of work with the pen's point, he has definitely renounced his accustomed medium, and states his intention to "study art" in Europe.

We are reminded of two cases akin, but not in any sense parallel, to Mr. Gibson's. A few years ago Macmonnies, his fame as a sculptor established, made an unexpected bid for laurels as a painter. But he entered the new field without relinquishing the old. And when Du Maurier, almost in his old age, turned to fiction and wrote "the novel of the season," the book was illustrated by his own hand. But of Gibson's familiar pen-and-ink drawings, it appears, we are to have no more. Whatever the new medium through which we are to know him, on the old, we are assured, he has definitely turned his back. In conversation with a friend he spoke of his tenth annual book of drawings as "the last one he would ever publish." While his decision has aroused some enthusiasm as a proof that an artist is not necessarily enslaved by great financial success, there sounds also a note of regret over his departure from a field which he has made peculiarly his own. As a painter, it is pointed out, his work must remain inaccessible to many of his admirers. The New York *World* regards his action as a biting comment upon the supremacy of mercantile standards in modern life. "In his most malicious humor," the paper remarks, "he never drew a cartoon that touched more surely on the ruling fashion of the day—money folly." And the New York *Times* comments:

"That wonder should be expressed at the fact that a man gives up a certainty of $65,000 a year in order to do something which he likes better than to do the work by which he gains that income is a depressing proof of the hold which the 'mercantile standard' has taken on the popular mind. Why should a man desire money? Obviously in order to be secure, in order to be independent, in order to be free to do what he likes. . . . . .

"Mr. Gibson has simply made the decision of a sensible man bent upon getting the best and utmost out of his life. That his decision should be rated as eccentric simply shows an eccentricity of the standards of those who thus rate it, and who show such a preposterous persistence in putting the cart before the horse."

Mr. Richard Harding Davis, speaking to a *World* representative, said that people in America do not know how widely popular Gibson's drawings are. He said:

"Editors send me all over the world. I find wherever I go Dana's pictures.

"In the Lane & Crawford department-store windows, in Yokohama, I found his books used to fill double-window displays.

"I know several people who were presented to the Emperor of Germany, who asked him, while discussing art topics, who was his favorite in American art work. He went into a long encomium on Dana Gibson, and said he loved to look at his 'Bachelor Supper' picture. The King and Queen of England, when they were the Prince and Princess of Wales, purchased his pictures in the Strand. I have seen them decorating the palm-leaf shacks in Central America. In Durban, South Africa, I have seen them stuck on the walls of houses."

He added:

"As far as financial success goes, Dana can very well afford to knock off work altogether. No black-and-white artist has had the monetary success he has had, and unlike most artists he has had a sane business head.

"While he was illustrating the troubles of young men and women in love he was buying real estate in New York out of the proceeds of these love-trouble pictures."

According to Mr. Robert W. Chambers, who publishes in *Collier's Weekly* a word of farewell to Gibson, the artist has been working for twenty years to get in the position in which he finds himself today. He is described as having burned his bridges behind him, and as setting out for Europe "with his school-books under his arm," promising himself a year in Spain, a year in France, and a year in Italy, in order "to let every influence play upon him." This, we are told, because he realizes that he has reached his limit in black and white. Says Mr. Chambers, by way of estimate:

"First of all, and always and last, in the work of Dana Gibson, is one aware of the splendid vigor of a wholesome and clean-minded man. Lacking that inherent decency, no man can hold a nation as he holds it; lacking that, the dazzling technical qualities of his work were vain as the flicker of northern lights. That he has evolved types of loveliness and beauty, making women and children what they sometimes are and what they were meant to be, is important; that he has created man as he sometimes is and was always meant to be; that his humor is the truest humor, his wit crystalline, his pathos true pathos, his observation faultless, his satire generous—all this is important. It is of every importance, too, that he is technically capable; but it is of the greatest importance that he who wields these powers is a clean, high-minded gentleman.

From "Life." Copyright 1886 by Life Publishing Co.

GIBSON'S FIRST PUBLISHED DRAWING.

"To compare the work of Gibson, ethically, one naturally recalls Du Maurier; and there is, in Gibson, much of the gentle wit, the charm, the delicate satire, and true inspiration of Du Maurier. Technique is the personal method of expressing any inspiration. So it is unnecessary to compare the two masters in black and white on that score.

"There is, however, a brilliant facility, partly academical, usually known as technique; and on this plane I know of but one man who might endure a comparison with Dana Gibson; and that man is no longer living; I speak of the great Marold.

"In point work other men have perhaps taught him something;

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the Leloirs, Roybet, that never-to-be-forgotten master Alphonse de Neuville; then from the men of one idea—a brilliant one, but only one—he may have learned at least enough to generously appreciate the one idea and avoid it—men like Willette, Louis Le Grand, Steinlen, Bac, Myrbach, Rossi—men like Phil May, like Sambourne, like Raven Hill; men like Schlittgen.

"I do not know what he has been taught by our own men who work with the point, as the majority of our own men now living have been inspired by him.

"He could not have had a purer inspiration than the rare pen-work of Robert Blum, of Abbey at his best; he, better than I, knows what he may owe to them—perhaps to Reinhart, too, and to the brilliant Wenzell.

No one now living, says Mr. Chambers, can compare with Gibson as a worker with the pen's point. We read further:

"He appears to be utterly unconscious of his medium, oblivious to tool and surface and area. There seems, to the fascinated layman, to be no question of composition where composition is so fundamental, so faultless as to be unintrusive. There is the result, telling on one page its complete story of gentle satire, of folly, of pathos, all vitally a-quiver with human interest. . . . . .

"It is not versatility in the cheap sense that permits Dana Gibson to take his place with Hogarth and infinitely overshadow him; to pick up the torch dropped by Du Maurier and carry it far, far forward; to idly play with the enchanted pen laid down by Leloir, Marold, and Blum, and watch it obey like a live thing, advancing the messages they were carrying when the last call interrupted. . .

"Pleasure he invariably gives in whatever gay or somber sermon he etches for us; and draining the cup he offers, no man, no woman, no child, has ever shrunk from bitter dregs—no man, no woman, no child, has ever been the worse for taking what he has offered. I do not even mean in its worst and subtlest sense; I mean that no intellect has been dulled, no intelligence stultified, no low-grade mind permitted the complacent inertia which, for example, is the sordid consequence of the 'colored supplement,' which every week drags lower the intellects of the great unwashed.

"Whether or not this great change contemplated in his career is justified, nobody except Mr. Gibson can judge.

"I do not know what he means to do, whether through all these years of self-denial he has worked patiently for the right to experiment in mediums still scarcely touched by him; whether, always restlessly developing, he now craves great surfaces to cover, or the delight of outdoor color, or the somber fascination of indoor half lights and shadows.

"But I am sure that whatever he desires is fine, wholesome, and worthy, and, in the lessons of his past career, justified. If he be by instinct a colorist, I do not know; there is much of color in his black and white. In black and white, too, is he master of transposed values—of texture, and of that fine sense of space so rare, so welcome, when part of an equipment such as his."

SPIRITUAL SIDE OF SWINBURNE'S GENIUS.

THE popular impression of Mr. Swinburne is certainly not that of an essentially spiritual poet. Yet two writers have recently emphasized the spiritual side of his genius—the side which, according to one of these critics, "is at once the most characteristic and the least clearly understood." The same writer, Mr. George Barlow, goes on to say that he looks upon Mr. Swinburne as "one of the world's very great spiritual poets," and that he regards him "as being, like Victor Hugo, in exceptional nearness to the divine element in the universe, the element that makes for love, pity, purity, in fact, for holiness." Mr. Barlow admits, and regrets, that two or three of the early poems "tend to spoil the splendid spiritual harmony of the wonderful imaginative structure which Mr. Swinburne's genius has built up." Mr. William Morton Payne, associate editor of *The Dial* (Chicago), supplies the introduction to a new volume of "Selected Poems" by Swinburne, a volume which may be safely regarded as *virginibus puerisque*, the early poems of the type regretted by Mr. Barlow having been excluded. The affluence of Swinburne's melody, asserts Mr. Payne, has tended to obscure to the view of superficial readers his quality of "ethical fervor." Of the "Songs before Sunrise" this critic says: "It may be doubted if within the limits of any other single volume of English poetry there may be found, in such spontaneity of flow and amplitude of stream, . . . such expression of the most exalted ethical idealism." Again, he speaks of Swinburne as one who arouses "the deepest of our religious emotions." The essential attitudes of the Christian temper, Mr. Payne continues, receive Swinburne's fullest sympathy, "save only the meek and lowly attitude, upon which he pours out the vials of his scorn." The "proud exaltation of the full-statured soul," we are told, "is the key to Swinburne's ethics, through its close relation to his conception of duty and his strenuous demand for complete sacrifice of self, for utter and absolute devotion to the cause of man's bodily and spiritual freedom." Of "The Pilgrims" and "Super Flumina Babylonis" Mr. Payne writes: "There is no finer ethical message in all English poetry than breathes through the lines of these two lofty poems." We read further:

"No poet has expressed more impressively than he the contrast between the vexed insignificance of man and the calm sublimity of nature. But no poet has more proudly matched the human spirit against all the material immensities which it contemplates, and so confidently asserted its inherent dignity and indefectible strength. Not, like Byron, seeking in nature an anodyne for grief, nor, like Coleridge and Wordsworth, disheartened by the deeds of men, turning to her for renewal of the spirit and strengthening of the faith, we find Swinburne drawing from her from the first the elements of primal strength, and glorying in her power and beauty. . .

"Swinburne's attitude toward the fundamental notions of religious belief has been variously described as that of paganism, pantheism, and pananthropism. It is a pagan attitude only in so far as he has given us a vivid setting forth of the contrast between classical and Christian ideals. In the 'Hymn to Proserpine' and 'The Last Oracle,' still more in the two Greek tragedies, he has presented the pagan point of view with so marvelous a degree of insight and penetrative sympathy that some of his readers have taken for a confession of faith what is no more than a study in dramatic effect. A real confession of faith, no doubt, is embodied in 'Hertha' and the 'Hymn of Man,' and those who wish to call this faith pantheistic or pananthropomorphic are welcome to the terms. They have lost whatever terrors they once had for timid minds, and now move in the best theological society. Whatever we may call it, Swinburne's religion is that of one who resolutely rejects all dogmas and historical creeds, and with equal earnestness clings to the divine idea that underlies the creeds and bestows upon them their vitality. He draws the same sharp contrast that is drawn by Shelley and Hugo between the eternal spirit of Christianity and its historical accretions."

Of the "popular misconception" which makes of Swinburne "a poet of passion in the vulgar acceptation of the term," Mr. Payne writes:

"That this grotesque notion should still prevail is a direct consequence of the unfortunate manner of his introduction to the general public. It is based upon a few pieces only, full of the recklessness of exuberant youth. . . . And so to many people the poet of 'Thalassius' and the 'Songs before Sunrise' still stands for morbid sensualism; the poet who almost more than any of his fellow singers exalts spirit above sense and transports his readers into an atmosphere almost too rarefied for ordinary mortals to breathe."

To quote again from Mr. Barlow, who writes in *The Contemporary Review*:

"Always in Mr. Swinburne's greater work we find the dominating conviction that sense and spirit are not separate, are, in fact, inseparable, and that, in the highest love, it is the actual imminent *soul* which speaks and makes itself felt through the infinitely delicate and subtle physical fabric of passion. . . . Victor Hugo and Mr. Swinburne are both, primarily, spiritual poets, poets of exalted spiritual passion. Mr. Swinburne has a form-sense, an apprehension of the glory of physical beauty, which was to some extent wanting in Hugo—we find it, of course, in Gautier and other poets of more definitely artistic natures—but, none the less, it is as a poet of spiritual passion that he stands forth unique and supreme among English poets. . . . . .

"In drawing special attention to 'Songs before Sunrise' and

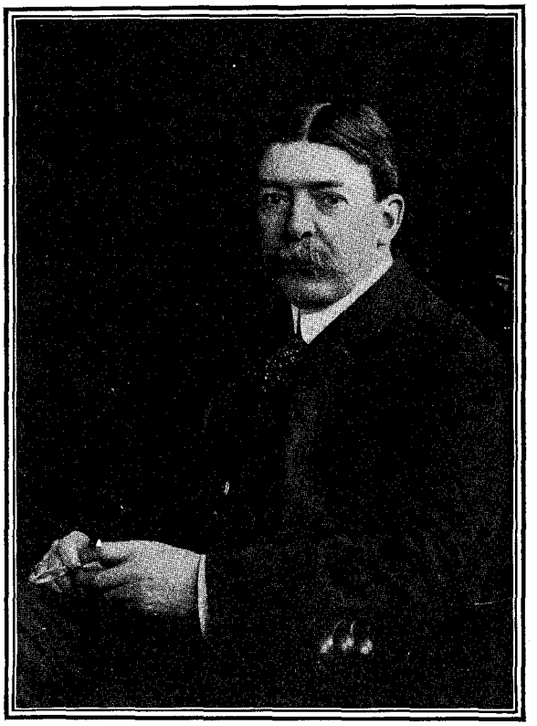
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

'Tristram of Lyonesse,' I think that I may perhaps have done something toward assisting future students of Mr. Swinburne's poems to apprehend the precise feature most of all notable, most of all worthy of reverent recognition, in the prolonged and wonderful work. No poet that has ever lived, no poet ever likely to arise, has surpassed, or will surpass, Mr. Swinburne, in the rare and priceless gift of spiritual sublimity."

THE DRAMATIC SEASON IN FRANCE.

MANY new plays are announced for the theatrical season which has just opened in Paris. All the prominent and popular playwrights are to have new works presented, and the preliminary gossip indicates that the tendency-play and the problem-play, somewhat in eclipse last year, will once more claim attention. Of the three or four novelties already produced, but one is something more than a picture of French manners, with illicit love, intrigue, disappointment in marriage, and so on, as the leading themes. "Vers l'Amour" ("Toward Love"), a drama produced at the Antoine Theater, is credited with merits of construction and style and character-portrayal, but its subject is neither original nor attractive from any non-French point of view. The interesting and "serious" play alluded to is regarded as a tendency play, such tendency being *féministe* and antimasculine. The object of the drama, apparently, is to portray man as vain, selfish, jealous of his privileged position in society, and indisposed to accord to woman equality of rights and of status.

The name of the play is "La Concurrente" ("The Competitor"), and the author is a woman using the pen-name of Jean Ray. The plot is given in *Le Figaro* substantially as follows:



GEORGE EDWARD WOODBERRY.

"Whatever forms the race-mind may mold itself into," he asserts, "literature is its most universal and comprehensive form. That is why literature is the great conservator of society."

The "competitor" is a woman, the gentle, retiring, and dutiful wife of a distinguished writer and dramatist, Maxime. Maxime is a rake, while Eva, the wife, is all devotion and sincerity. She has great literary talent, but does not even suspect it, any more than the dissolute husband does.

His vices and excesses finally produce mental disorder, and he has to be confined in a private asylum. But he has made all sorts of contracts with magazine editors, theatrical managers, and publishers, being a prolific and popular author, and has received considerable money in advance. To announce his insanity, which is not hopeless, is to ruin him for life, to bankrupt him materially and morally. What is to be done? How is his reputation to be saved and scandal avoided?

Eva, the obscure and modest wife, in the sudden emergency, discovers her literary skill and hits upon a plan of salvation. She informs the friends and associates of Maxime that he is not well enough to see anybody, tho able to do his work quietly. Then she undertakes to finish the plays, books, and articles he has contracted to supply. She succeeds remarkably well; she does even better work than her husband was capable of, and the public is satisfied and pleased. Maxime's reputation rises; there is more demand for his writings than ever.

Meantime he is cured of his mental disorder and returns home to find his position improved in every way. Is he grateful to his faithful and brilliant wife? Does he learn to appreciate and cherish her? Not at all. He is jealous of his wife's achievements; he resents her having used his name; he is chagrined, humiliated at the thought that his prestige, as well as his material well-being, is due to a woman, who has no business to write at all, in his opinion. He is inconsiderate, irritable, even brutal, and the life of this poor wife is more miserable than before.

After a final scene of extreme cruelty and brutality on Maxime's part, he leaves his home and wife, and betakes himself to Russia, with all the savings accumulated by Eva, in the company of another woman.

The critic of *Le Figaro*, while severely arraigning the play as full of prejudice and the determination to point a preconceived *féministe* moral, admits that an interesting and fruitful psychological theme underlies it. "One might study," he says, "with more impartiality, candor, and humanity, the sentiments of this man, this husband, who finds himself divided between gratitude to his wife and the loss of dignity and self-esteem he feels in realizing that he is inferior to her and no longer the grand head of the establishment." As it is, he concludes, the play is of no psychological value, since it makes the man a blackguard and a low, contemptible egotist, and what does the conduct of such a man prove?—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EXPRESSION OF THE "RACE-MIND" IN LITERATURE.

A FORMULA advanced by Mr. Brunetière, the distinguished French critic, assumes the existence of a European literature. By this he means not a combined group of national literatures, but a single literature common to European civilization, to which common literature the various national literatures, in their periods of culmination, contribute. A still more comprehensive literary formula, along similar lines, is advanced by George Edward Woodberry, formerly professor of comparative literature in Columbia University, in his recent volume, "The Torch." In this book he elaborates the idea "that mankind in the process of civilization stores up race-power, in one or another form, so that it is a continually growing fund; and that literature, preeminently, is such a store of spiritual race-power, derived originally from the historical life or from the general experience of men, and transformed by imagination so that all which is not necessary falls away from it, and what is left is truth in its simplest, most vivid, and vital form." The race-mind, according to Professor Woodberry's conception, is the epitome of the past, containing all of human energy, knowledge, experience, that survives. The growth of the race-mind, he argues, makes for the fusion of the nations, the "substitution of the thought-tie for the blood-tie." But literature is "the organ of the race-mind," "the most universal and comprehensive form" in which it finds expression. Hence "a nation's poets are its true owners, and by the stroke of a pen they convey the title-deeds of its real possessions to strangers and aliens."

Along this line of thought he continues:

"I conceive of history as a single process in which, through century after century, in race after race, the soul of man proceeds in a progressive comprehension of the universe and evolution of its own humanity, and passes on to each new generation its accumulated knowledge and developed energies, in their totality and without loss, at the acme of achievement. I conceive of this inheriting

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and bequeathing power as having its life and action in the race-mind. I conceive of literature as an organ of the race-mind, and of education as the process by which the individual enters into the race-mind, becomes more and more man, and [becomes so] in the spiritual life, mainly, by means of literature. I conceive of the body of men who thus live and work in the soul as constituting the intellectual state, that republic of letters, in which the race-mind reaches, *from* age to age, its *maximum* of knowledge and power, in men of genius and those whose lives they illumine, move, and direct; the unity of mankind is the ideal end of this state, and the freeing of the soul which takes place in it is its means."

The race-mind, says the writer, in building itself from immemorial time,

"takes unerringly the best that anywhere comes to be in the world, holds to it with the cling of fate, and lets all else fall into oblivion; out of this best it has made, and still fashions, that enduring world of idea and emotion into which we are born as truly as into the natural world. . . . The race-mind unifies the race which it preserves; that is its irresistible line of advance. It wipes out the barriers of time, language, and country. It undoes the mischief of Babel, and restores to mankind one tongue in which all things can be understood by all men. It fuses the bibles of all nations in one wisdom and one practise. It knocks off the tribal fetters of caste and creed; and, substituting thought for blood as the bond of the world, it slowly liberates that free soul, which is one in all men and common to all mankind. To free the soul in the individual life, and to accomplish the unity of mankind—that is its work."

To share in this work, he continues, is the peculiar and characteristic office of literature. Again:

"Whatever forms the race-mind may mold itself into, literature is its most universal and comprehensive form. That is why literature is the great conservator of society. It shares in the life of the race-mind, partakes of its nature, as language does of thought, corresponds to it accurately, duplicates it, is its other self. It is through literature mainly that we know the race-mind, and come to possess it; for tho the term may seem abstract, the thing is real. Men of genius are great in proportion as they share in it, and national literatures are great in proportion as they embody and express it. . . . . .

"The life of the spirit in mankind is one and universal, burns with the same fires, moves to the same issues, joins in a single history; it is the race-mind realizing itself cumulatively in time, and mainly through the inheriting power of literature."

THE RUSSIAN OFFICER IN RUSSIAN LITERATURE.

"THERE is not depicted in Russian literature a single type of officer which inspires sympathy or commands respect," says Mr. G. Savitch, the Russian critic, in *La Revue* (Paris). He outlines the military characters in certain Russian plays and stories, such as Colonel Skalazoub in Griboïédov's comedy, "Trop d'Esprit Nuit." Skalazoub is not only absolutely stupid, but a rogue, an egotist, and an imbecile. When asked if he knew a certain lady he answered, "I don't recollect that she was ever in my regiment." In Lermontov's "Le Héros de Nos Temps" the most intelligent officer in the regiment, Petchorine, is provoked to a duel; and his comrades, with whom he is unpopular, simply plot his assassination by managing that his pistol has no bullet in it, while that of his adversary is properly loaded. The officers of Lermontov are blackguards in their conduct toward women, drunkards and gamblers who sometimes stake their wives.

The greatest of novels as a revelation of Russian military life is "The Duel" of Kouprine, of which the critic says:

"The great merit of Kouprine's work is that it exhibits to us in a fresh and masterly manner the daily life of the Russian officer as he is surrounded by his comrades. Mr. Kouprine knows this life thoroughly, and in its minutest details, because he experienced it for a long time. Having recovered his liberty, however, he succeeded in conquering the hatred which he felt for his former military surroundings, and his book is neither a satire nor a pamphlet, but an impartial and perfectly calm picture of manners. Its value, therefore, is not to be overestimated. It can create no scandal, for there is no recognizable personality in it, nor is it the production of a doctrinaire or a politician. It will doubtless serve, however, to heal and purify the Russian army, which has long stood in need of some such lesson."

Mr. Savitch here introduces us to the acts and conversations of the officers depicted by Kouprine, the principal subject of talk being unprovoked assaults on civilians, or assassinations of innkeepers and others by young officers. Thus:

"Each of these young fellows knows a string of such anecdotes, all relating to the same topic. Here we have a tipsy cornet who rushes among a crowd of Jews and scatters them with drawn saber. A sublieutenant sabers a student who had inadvertently jogged his elbow. An officer shoots dead a civilian who had ventured the remark that a gentleman never addressed ladies to whom he had not been introduced."

These young officers of the Russian novelist exhibit "a mentality only found in criminals or degenerates." Added to this they are poor and "sometimes keep back for months, even for years, the money sent to the soldiers by friends. This money they gain possession of on opening the letters, as the service ordains, which come to the privates of the regiment." They are, moreover, hideously cruel to their subordinates. This, says Mr. Savitch, results from the German influences which for a century have prevailed in the Russian army. To quote from "The Duel" of Mr. Kouprine a passage describing the preparations for a review:

"The soldiers are literally worn out by being kept on the parade-ground two or three hours longer than usual, and on every side is heard the incessant sound of blows, in all companies, in all ranks. An officer is often seen striking in a towering rage, one after another, every man in his company. The non-commissioned officers beat the men cruelly for the least fault, knock them down with a blow of the fist; the faces of their victims stream with blood; their teeth are knocked out or their ear-drums burst."

Suicide is described as frequent in the Russian army. Some of the scenes portrayed by Kouprine, says his critic, are too frightful to repeat. An exception to the cruel, drunken, rascally Russian officers is portrayed as follows by our novelist:

"Captain Stelkovsky was an odd man. He was unmarried and of abundant means for his regimental needs. Each month he received from an unknown source, in addition to his pay, 200 roubles. Independent in character, he scarcely associated with his comrades, and was by temperament a thorough-going debauchee. He had a series of mistresses whom he engaged as servants for a month and then discharged them with a gift of money. This went on month by month, year in, year out. He never beat his soldiers or abused them with bad language. . . . Stelkovsky spoke little, and rarely raised his voice. When he did speak the soldiers were petrified by his words. His comrades were not well disposed toward him, but his men loved him—perhaps the only officer in the Russian army who was so regarded by rank and file."

Mr. Savitch concludes as follows:

"Books like 'The Duel' do not afford much material for pure literary criticism. Whether they be artistic or not, and the work of Mr. Kouprine is certainly that of an artist, their interest does not lie in this. They are valuable for their scrupulous, precise, and sincere documentation, thanks to which a complete phase of Russian social life hitherto ignored or concealed behind a thick fog of misrepresentations or falsehoods is suddenly unveiled and appears under the implacable light of truth."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOLLOWING the example of their earliest teachers in civilization, states a writer in the London *Athenæum*, the Japanese have always been great dictionary-makers, encyclopedists, literary collectors, and bibliographers. Among the facts he cites in support of this statement are the following: "As early as the ninth century Shigeno no Sadanushi compiled a classified list of books, which must have been mainly Chinese, in a thousand (thin) volumes. This work appears to have been lost. Sadanushi was followed by Fujihara no Atsumoto, who, in the eleventh century, produced a catalogue in 360 volumes. Much later Hanawa Hoki Ichi, a *wagakusha* (Japanese scholar) of the end of the Bakufu period, who died in 1822, published an authoritative list called the 'Gunsho Ruijiu' ('Classified Collection of the Host of Books'), which ran to 530 volumes, the contents of which were arranged under 1,273 subdivisions."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

POWER FROM THUNDER-CLOUDS

EVER since men knew these two things—that the energy displayed in a thunder-storm is electric, and that electricity may be utilized—they have been regretting that so much power is allowed to go to waste; and occasionally a bold inventor tries to harness the storm as we have already harnessed the cataract. The trouble about doing this is something like that which would confront a man who should desire to utilize the energy of the gunpowder exploded in a battle: the energy is all there; the problem is to get it into controllable shape. We need a motor that will run with a current of high intensity and small volume. Such a motor has been devised by a Russian, Mr. N. P. Michkine, who thinks he has taken a preliminary step toward solving the problem. He describes his plan in *Electritchestvo*, from which journal Mr. C. Domar gives us the following information in *Cosmos* (Paris):

"The quantity of electricity stored in the atmosphere may be estimated by the effects sometimes produced by lightning. But clouds that carry electric charges are only, so to speak, greater centers of accumulation for the electricity which in ordinary weather is spread throughout the atmosphere.

"We know that electric discharges also manifest themselves by heat effects. When a battery of condensers is discharged through a wire of proper size, we may not only heat the wire to redness, but even volatilize it. Thus there are numerous cases of the volatilization of telegraph wires by lightning. . . . On April 19, 1902, at the meteorological observatory of Pavlovsk, Russia, when a balloon was about to be released, an electric discharge, passing from a cloud to the earth, completely volatilized a steel wire 0.8 millimeter [$\frac{1}{30}$ inch] in diameter, that held it. The remarkable thing was that the atmospheric state indicated only a slight tendency toward the production of a thunder-storm.

"Experiments in similar conditions, made by Kohlrausch, show that at the moment of a lightning discharge a copper conductor 5 millimeters [$\frac{1}{5}$ inch] in diameter may be melted. He has calculated that to melt such a conductor requires a current of at least 52,000 amperes for a thousandth of a second. . . . These results have been confirmed by the experiments of Pokkels. A rod of basalt placed in the neighborhood of an electric circuit enables us to judge of the intensity of the current by a peculiar magnetic state that it acquires. By examination of the fragments of a basaltic rock struck by lightning, Pokkels found that in one case the intensity of the current could not have been below 6,450 amperes; in another case it was 10,800 amperes."

Michkine uses these data to calculate the quantity of energy contained in a cloud, and concludes that it amounts to at least enough to run an 8½ horse-power motor for one hour. Thus, if we could utilize the energy wasted in a thunder-storm—energy that probably exists in the atmosphere at other times also—we should have a most valuable source of power. The electricity in a cloud, however, tho its energy is great, possesses this energy largely by virtue of its high tension, the actual volume of current in a discharge being small, somewhat as the energy of a rifle bullet is due chiefly to its velocity, not to the small mass of lead composing it. If we are to utilize the energy of atmospheric electricity, therefore, we must have a motor that will work with a small volume of current. This motor Michkine believes that he has found. Says Mr. Domar:

"His motor is made on the principle of electrified points. The first models are of very simple construction; a metallic axis carries a series of ebonite disks; a pair of metallic combs is so placed that the teeth are perpendicular to the diameter of the disk. One comb being charged positively or negatively, the other is connected with the earth; the disks then at once begin to rotate rapidly.

"The maximum speed is attained when the two combs are charged with opposite electricities, and it may then easily reach several thousand turns a minute. If only one comb is charged, the speed is less. An easy calculation shows that to work this motor an insignificant current is sufficient. . . . . .

"The industrial effectiveness of the point-motor is very high. . . . The motor can furnish a useful work of 0.038 kilogrammeter per second by absorbing a quantity of energy equal to 0.076, which is an output of 50 per cent.

"An essential feature of the motor is that it can not be run with an alternating current; but if the alternating current is transformed in any convenient way—by a Roentgen tube, for instance—the motor may be run by an induction coil.

"Mr. Michkine believes that the first part of the problem may be regarded as solved. The inventor began his experiments in 1902, at the Agronomic Institute of Novo-Alexandria, where he used captive balloons to raise point-collectors into the air. These were connected to one of the combs of the motor by an insulated conductor. The collectors were composed either of thin circular plates with numerous steel points, or of cylinders to the sides of which were soldered a number of palettes, each bearing 15 points. The collectors with disks, generally very light, were set up on kites of the Rotch system, held by insulated copper wire 5 millimeters [$\frac{1}{5}$ inch] in diameter.

"The maximum height reached by the kites was only 120 meters [394 feet]. The author believes that if, at the moment of the experiment, it had been possible to send them higher, a motor designed for a higher tension would have furnished a more considerable quantity of work.

"A paper on the subject of atmospheric electricity was presented by Roma to the Paris Academy of Sciences about 50 years ago. 'Imagine,' says Roma in his memoir, 'sheaves of flame 9 to 10 feet long and an inch thick, whose appearance was accompanied by a noise like a pistol shot. In less than one hour I succeeded in obtaining thirty such sheaves, without counting other smaller discharges.'"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SOME PERILS OF INDOOR LIFE.

THE sedentary lives led by most townsmen are declared dangerous, in a recent issue of *The Clinique* (Chicago), by Dr. Clifford Mitchell. First of all he asserts that the character of life in America has changed and is still changing, not only from the outdoor life of pioneering and settlement to the indoor life of commerce and manufactures, but also from the rough life of manual agriculture to the less laborious methods of modern farming. This change in the mode of life of the people has been followed, he believes, by a corresponding change in the diseases to which they are subject. He says:

"The change in physical conditions resulting from the indoor life is of the utmost importance from the standpoint of national welfare. . . . Inasmuch as a nation's existence may depend any time upon the physical and moral strength of 'the man behind the gun,' it behooves us to make every effort to prevent the deterioration which inevitably follows congestion and overcrowding. In my opinion the problem is more sociological than medical, and there are many thinkers working on it in all countries.

"The establishment of parks and playgrounds and the extension of trolley lines into the country are doing considerable good in the way of giving the people access to places where there is fresher air, but in addition I hold that near every large inland city there should be a national park of larger size reserved forever for the use of the people and containing attractions sufficient to draw the crowds away from the cities on Sundays and on holidays.

"The tendency of the people to live in the suburbs is to be commended, especially in families where there are young children; but as yet the number of suburban towns suitable for the immense population of laboring people is relatively small, and the problem of building up such suburbs for such a class is one of the most important which we have. It is probably, however, not too late in this country to take these things in time before the general physical condition of our large city populations is hopelessly deteriorated. It is imperative that those who work in factories and in offices should have a greater annual supply of fresh air than they now possess. Labor-unions should by combined effort establish colonies of workers in the various near-by suburbs before the factories and railroad yards have entirely taken possession of them.

"The problem of supplying fresh air to those who are even too poor to take a trolley ride is indeed a serious one. It is said that there are people in the Chicago Ghetto district who have never

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

seen Lake Michigan. For such a class the establishment of small parks with swimming-pools as near as possible to their district, and the municipal ownership of surface lines with reduced fares, would be a certain help. The latter would enable a considerable percentage of those not wholly submerged to live farther away from congested centers, while those who were still obliged to live in crowded portions of the city might at least occasionally have the benefit of a trip to the suburbs or country.

"The poor, however, are not the only ones that suffer from the indoor life. In these days the ability to succeed in business depends in many cases on the ability to stand protracted nervous strain quite as much as it does upon the possession of brains. Hence we find men in prominent positions who are obliged to make every minute count; who allow just so many hours for sleep, so many minutes for eating, and who practically work all the time. It is among such a class that we are likely to find neurasthenia, heart disease, diabetes mellitus, and chronic Bright's disease. To such men we advise the following: Suburban residence and the habit of taking two vacations a year, one in the winter as well as one in the summer. But during the working season more sleep, less rich food, less alcohol, less sweets, a walk after dinner in the evening, and observance of Sunday as a day of rest for the mind, and suitable exercise for the body are desirable.

"An important measure with reference to the kidneys is the systematic drinking of water, cool to a degree sufficient to be refreshing, but not iced. In every factory, department-store, bank, and office there should be a supply of pure water, easily obtainable, of which not less than three pints daily should be drunk by every person able to tolerate it."

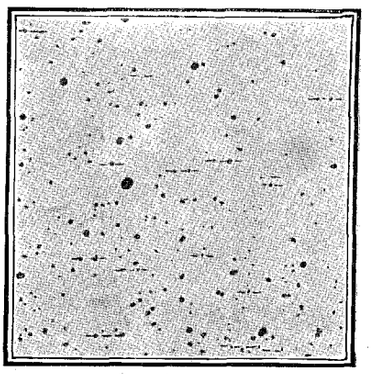
THE DISCOVERY OF VARIABLE STARS.

A CAREFUL search of the nebulous regions of the sky for variable stars, made at Harvard Observatory during the past year, has resulted in some unusual discoveries, which are described by Grace Agnes Thompson in *Popular Astronomy* (October). This is the first special detailed study of such regions, altho a great amount of work along this line had already been done at the same observatory, nearly two-thirds of the fifteen hundred variables known to astronomers at the beginning of the year having been found there since 1890. Of the types of variable stars and the causes of their variability Miss Thompson writes as follows:

"Hundreds of years ago it was known that a few stars were subject to changes in brightness, the length and regularity of these fluctuations being determined by no fixed law. It may, in fact, be regarded as probable that all the stars are so changing, either growing brighter and hotter or fainter and cooler; but in the case of most of them the change is so slow or so slight that the oldest records and charts are not old enough to prove it. Technically speaking variable stars are divided into five classes, according to the length and type of their variations. They include: Novæ, or stars which blaze up suddenly where no star has before appeared, have a peculiar spectrum, and gradually fade away and are lost; stars which vary in a long period of from six months to two years or more, rising continuously from very faint to a brightness several magnitudes above this, and then regularly fading out again, called long-period variables; those which vary in short periods of a few days and are constantly fluctuating in light; those which vary in short periods, but with great regularity, so that their maxima and minima may be predicted with an exactness that counts tenths of a second; those which remain at their maxima during the greater part of the time, but at certain intervals diminish rapidly, remain faint for a brief time, and then increase as rapidly, often changing one or two magnitudes in a few hours. The last are known as Algol variables. . . . . .

"The actual causes of variation in these stars is not known. Various and numerous theories have been offered. But only one fact has been established: that the origin of fluctuation in the long-period variable is due to changes in the physical condition of the star. The variation of most short-period variables is due to causes that have not yet been determined, tho it is probably the result of some peculiarity in their formation, made apparent by their rotation. Such stars have, no doubt, one side dark and the other bright. Stars of the Algol type are made to vary in light by purely mechanical action, probably from the revolution of dark bodies around them. This probability, which is now almost established as a fact, suggests a means of gaining some very interesting information, since it is thus possible to estimate accurately the times of revolution of such bodies, even tho they are entirely invisible."

The most remarkable fact brought out by the recent search appears to be that, while in some regions of the heavens variables are very numerous, constituting an appreciable percentage of all stars visible through the telescope, elsewhere they are often almost entirely absent. In the nebulous region known as the Small Magellanic Cloud more than four hundred were found on a single photographic plate, covering an area of six by seven degrees. Says Miss Thompson:



VARIABLE STARS IN MAGELLANIC CLOUD, SEPTEMBER 30, 1904.
The variables are marked with horizontal lines.

"The results of this great scientific undertaking at Harvard have been thus far very gratifying to Professor Pickering. In a little more than one year the number of known variables has been almost doubled, and a great deal of interesting and important information secured. One of the most interesting facts established is the great and often surprising dissimilarity of different nebulæ. In the beautiful cluster of the Pleiades, for instance, which is nebulous, and where one might expect to find an especially large number of such stars, no cases of variation whatever have yet been found. In the nebula surrounding Eta Carinæ, considered by many the finest nebula in the sky after Orion, very few variable stars have been found. The facts as they exist at present render such regions doubly interesting, since they illustrate how impossible it is to deduce any rule that will govern all nebulous regions alike. Even with regard to the type of variation found in the various nebulæ there is little similarity. Each nebula is a law unto itself.

"The total number of variable stars that have been discovered by Miss Leavitt since she began her investigations in February, 1904, to the date of writing this paper is approximately 1,300. Yet the work is hardly more than well begun, for the collection of photographs at Harvard includes nearly 200,000 glass plates, giving an exhaustive history of the sky during the past sixteen years, and of the more interesting regions since 1883. Not only, then, must the majority of these photographs be carefully examined, but, as new plates are constantly being taken at both the Harvard stations at Cambridge and Arequipa, fresh work is constantly being added. Moreover, besides additional plates of nebulæ already known, new nebulæ, too faint to be detected on photographs taken with the smaller instruments, will doubtless be made apparent by means of the large reflectors now being mounted at Harvard and elsewhere, and it is probable that these future plates will show large numbers of stars of the very faint magnitudes, and that among them will be found many cases of variation."

Telegraphing to Timbuctoo.—A telegraph line from the Mediterranean to Timbuctoo is to be completed shortly by the French. Of it *Electricity* (New York, October 18) says:

"It is going to be possible to wire messages from the interior or coast of Algiers to the very heart of the Sahara Desert. The telegraph line will stretch from the Mediterranean to Timbuctoo. It may not be known to the laity that a line from the Tuat Oases to the northern coast has been in operation for some time. The Tuat Oases, it may be said, were one of the stopping-places of those roving pirates whose outrages upon caravans were features of history from time immemorial.

"The French are just now selecting the route to the south of the Ahaggar Mountains, where the bandit Tuaregs live when at home. The Tuaregs are now quietly tending their herds, for the new

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

masters of the Sahara have made the plunder of caravans an unprofitable profession. According to reports, the telegraph will reach southwest to the region represented by the city of Timbuctoo, at which the pole line will end. The French believe the line-work, the pole setting, and the testing will be completed before the winter months are on. Timbuctoo is a spot where no white man dared to appear in recent times. To live in this city an Arabic tongue, a devotion to Islam, and a stained skin were the possible preservatives of life. The glacial approach of civilization has made its presence felt, in the form of its best advance guard, the telegraph. Tourists may soon be sightseeing in a region once deemed almost inaccessible and doubly dangerous, through the science and enterprise of distant Europe."

SURVEYING EXTRAORDINARY.

THE engineer in charge of the surveying work on the Simplon tunnel, Professor Rosenmund, of Zurich, is receiving congratulations on all sides, because of the success with which this work was carried out under unusual difficulties. It is evidently no easy task, under the most favorable conditions, to determine the position of a line that two tunnels are to pursue in order to meet under the summit of a mountain, and, in the case of the Simplon, conditions were the reverse of favorable. The task that confronted Professor Rosenmund and his staff, and the accuracy with which they accomplished it, are thus stated by a writer in *Engineering* (London, September 29):

"Three factors had to be rigorously determined: the difference of level or the gradient between the two ends; the total length of the tunnel; and the azimuth, or the angle between the axis of the tunnel and a known direction. Of these three factors, the leveling presents the least difficulty, since the results depend upon direct measurement. When the junction was effected under the summit, actual measurement proved that the difference in level between the two partial tunnels was only 0.1 meter, or less than 4 inches.

"The length of the road which the borings follow under the mountain need not be determined with the same accuracy as the difference of level or the direction of the tunnel axis. As a matter of fact, the derived values of the length of the tunnel differed by as much as 0.8 meter; that is to say, the probable error of the length based upon the different computations amounted to some 32 inches. The most probable length of the tunnel was found to be 19,228.71 meters, and the actual length measured after completion differed from this quantity by 2 meters, or 1 part in 10,000.

"The most troublesome factor is undoubtedly the direction to be given to the tunnel axis, and here the greatest success was scored. It was found, when the opposite parties met in the center of the boring, that the opposing walls were in perfect alinement. No deviation from true continuity could be detected in one of the walls, while the critical examination of the opposite wall could not be made, owing to projecting rockwork interrupting the view along the advancing gallery."

The difficulties of the work that was thus accurately carried out were, as has been said above, of no common order. In the first place, we are told, the attraction of the mountain on the plumb-line was of an unusual amount. Very considerable discrepancies were found in the eleven triangles which Professor Rosenmund had to construct, showing that the attraction of the mountain displaced the position of the plumb-line at some stations through an angle equal to 24 seconds of arc. Moreover, verification of the line pursued was rendered difficult by two circumstances, which are thus set forth by the writer:

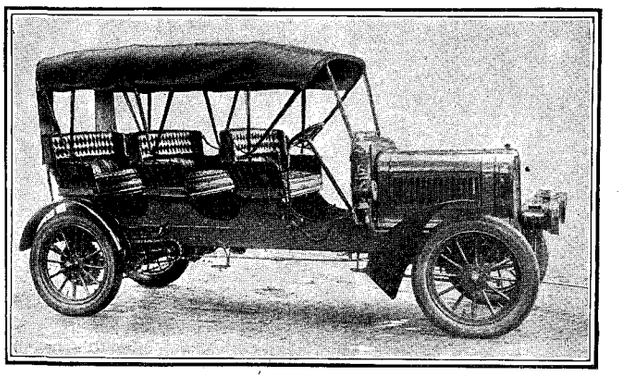
"The ventilation of the tunnel was very good, owing to the construction of the parallel tunnel. When we say that on one occasion a lamp in the tunnel at a distance of 5,600 meters [about 3½ miles] from the observer was clearly seen with the naked eye, it will be sufficient proof of the freedom of the tunnel from dust and smoke. But this effective ventilation was attended by two drawbacks, which interfered with the accuracy of observation. The temperature of the fresh air entering through the subsidiary tunnel was gradually increased as it advanced, and the air was therefore capable of holding in suspension more and more moisture. So long as the air retained its warmth it maintained its transparency, but on its return through the main tunnel, it was brought into contact with the cold stone walls, which were of a lower temperature; therefore the air growing colder deposited its moisture in the form of a cloud, which hung over the entrance and cooler parts of the tunnel, effectually obscuring the lamps and signals.

"A source of even greater annoyance and uncertainty was a kind of 'mirage' which displaced or distorted the sources of illumination. It seems to have been not uncommon for a lamp to give rise to, not one image, but two, in the field of the observing telescope. Not only did the observer not know which of the two images to observe, but the true position of the lamp probably corresponded with neither. These two images would be nearly vertical over each other, but the lower one might be displaced nearly 45 seconds, an angle which would imply an error of an altogether inadmissible quantity. The explanation of the phenomena of doubled lamp-images, or of the curving of straight lines of light, and similar vagaries, is probably the same as that offered in the case of the 'mirage' of the desert. When the heated air near the ground becomes of less density than that immediately above it, an inversion of the ordinary conditions of refraction occurs. The recognition of this disturbing effect is important in all surveying and verification work where atmospheres of different temperatures and densities have to be encountered."

AUTOMOBILES FOR DEATH VALLEY.

A SUDDEN demand for increased transportation facilities to the newly discovered Death Valley gold-fields in Nevada has resulted in the establishment of an automobile stage-line, served by specially designed cars, which are described by a contributor to *The Automobile* (New York, October 12). Says this writer:

"Discovery of gold in Death Valley in Nevada resulted in a sudden and large influx of prospectors, miners, and others invariably found in new mining-camps. Towns like Bullfrog and Goldfield



Courtesy of "The Automobile."

45-HORSE-POWER CAR ESPECIALLY BUILT FOR NEVADA STAGE LINE.

sprang up over night in mushroom manner. These towns were at the openings of the new mines, and were from 100 to 200 miles from the nearest railroad—for railroads are few in Nevada, and especially in the Death Valley.

"At first transportation of passengers and freight was by horses and mule teams and was hot and tedious, and it would take many months to build a spur of the railroad to the mines. Meantime an enterprising man—Charles Christman—seeing an opportunity to make money, decided to start an automobile passenger service. So he ordered three Pope-Toledo cars with especially built bodies. These are now running from Tonopah, the nearest railroad point, to Bullfrog, a distance of 150 miles. They cross the desert land, most of which is smooth and hard, only about $3,000 having been expended in putting the entire road in good condition. There are, however, some very steep grades, and the temperature rises to 125°.

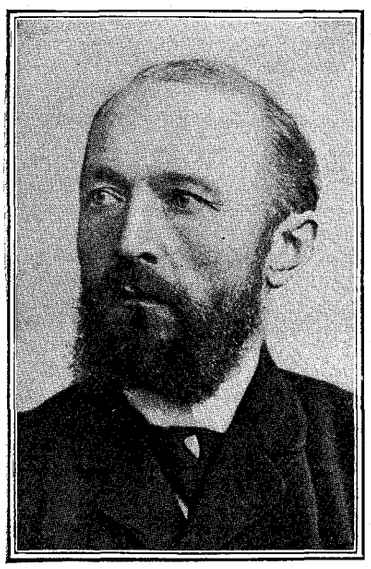
"The accompanying engraving shows one of the special machines, called by the builders a three-seated wagonette. It has a regular four-cylinder engine of 45 horse-power. . . . A new idea in cooling has been employed. . . . The frame of the car is of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

wood, reinforced with steel plates. The wheel-base is 114½ inches, and three persons can be seated comfortably on each seat. The gasoline-tank has a capacity for thirty gallons of fuel, which is sufficient for a run of 450 miles."

A NEW TREATMENT FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

THE discovery of a new method of treatment for tuberculosis by Professor Behring, the well-known German expert, is announced in the daily press, and has been widely commented upon. According to the telegraphic despatches, Professor Behring, to whom the world is already indebted for the discovery of diphtheria antitoxin, refuses to say more than that the principle of his new method of treatment differs from that of his serum cure for diphtheria. A Paris despatch to *The Herald* (New York, October 7) reports Professor Behring as saying:



PROFESSOR BEHRING,
Who has announced the discovery of a new anti-tuberculosis serum.

"The exact facts are that I have been studying for a long time a new method of treating tuberculosis and think I have broken fresh ground. There are certain animals which contract this malady with great facility and have hitherto proved refractory to all attempts at vaccination. I have finally succeeded in rendering them immune as regards the bacillus, and probably can even cure them when the disease is fully developed in them. Experiments on man have not yet been made, but there is ground for hope in this respect, the path I am following being totally different from those explored up to the present."

As the comments based on this news have been largely inferential, owing to the paucity of data, a fuller announcement by Behring, which is promised, must be awaited before drawing conclusions. The matter has been complicated by the offer to Professor Behring, by a newspaper, of a large sum of money to reveal his secret, his very proper refusal to do so on the ground that his discovery is yet incomplete, and a resulting attack upon him for "setting a money value on human life." All this is most interesting and up-to-date, but it throws little light upon the scientific aspects of the question.

Sex in Suicide.—Some interesting conclusions have been drawn by Prof. W. B. Bailey, of Yale, from recent official statistics of suicide. These he sets forth in an article in *The Medical News* (New York), on which an editorial writer in *The British Medical Journal* (London) comments as follows:

"Dealing with the 29,344 cases of suicide officially recorded between 1897 and 1901 he finds that the male suicides outnumber those of the 'weaker sex' by seven to two, while as regards the age incidence of a morbid inclination toward *felo de se* the age period of 20 to 50 covers nearly two-thirds of all the cases. In the absence of any information as to the relative numbers of persons in the United States at the different age periods this statement is not very informing, but so far as it goes it would seem to indicate that under the lower age limit there are few to whom life seems unattractive, while after 50 a natural end looms so near that it is scarcely worth while to precipitate its arrival. Other results are more illuminating. It would appear that, other things being equal, a married man is more likely to commit suicide than either a single man or a married woman, while women who are single, either because widowed or divorced, or because they have never been anything else, seem to find life less attractive than similarly circumstanced men. Neither ill health nor alcohol is such a potent cause of suicide as business losses, and to the latter even absorbing sentiment such as is represented by a love-affair has to yield the palm. Since business plays so prominent a part in the production of suicide, it is comprehensible that Saturday should not be a popular day on which to ring down the curtain. Those who meditate this step have worried through the week, have received their pay, and have anyhow a day of rest before them. Monday—black Monday—is the day when those faced by business disaster or crushed by personal ill health seem least disposed to continue the struggle. On the other hand, Sunday is the day when, for women at any rate, domestic troubles prove most unbearable. As for the hour of greatest weakness, this is apparently from 9 to 12 in the evening."

THE PROBLEM OF LIFE.

THE question of the origin of life, once regarded as academic and very far from popular interest, is now treated daily in the papers, which have fallen into the habit of reporting almost all biological investigation as having a direct bearing upon it. This is regarded as unfortunate by *American Medicine* (New York, October 7), which asserts that the problem, after all, is of secondary practical importance. Of Burke's "radiobe," the interest in which the writer regards as an instance in point, he says:

"The incident must be classed with the host of other alleged instances of the generation of life from non-living materials. The scientific interest in these little bodies is probably due to the fact that their behavior is one more illustration of the growing number of instances in which phenomena supposed to be produced only by living protoplasm are found also in dead matter. They support the growing tendency to look upon all vital phenomena as reflex results of definite causes, and not as due to innate powers independent of the environment.

"The creation of life also seems unduly to exercise unscientific writers in lay journals. There has been a persistent tendency to consider the artificial fertilization of ovums of low organisms as a creation of life. How and why such a false idea should have embedded itself in the public mind is one of those mysteries which no one can explain. Parthenogenesis, or the development of a female cell without a conjugation with a male cell, is a very common phenomenon in lower organisms, tho it is invariably followed by sexual reproduction sooner or later. Its cause is unknown, but it can be artificially checked by certain means such as changes of food or temperature, so that sexual reproduction becomes necessary at once. It was no doubt a great discovery that a partial parthenogenesis could be caused artificially by certain changes in environment or by chemicals which rejuvenate the cell in the same way as conjugation, yet it is strange that this should also be called a creation of life. There are now press reports that a botanist has discovered that the regeneration of seaweeds is due to the action of external forces, and has assumed that the similar phenomenon in animals, such as the regeneration of the amputated parts of lobsters, is also due to purely physical forces. This, too, has been enlarged into a statement that the life problem is being solved. If this tendency continues we must expect every biologic investigation to be heralded as a contribution to the one great overshadowing task of creating a living thing in the laboratory. There are problems vastly more important than the origin of life, and they must be solved first, anyhow. The present popular tendency merely blinds the public to the work really being done. It is right and proper that all scientific work should be popularly described, but such articles on the life problem are now entirely too yellow."

THE phenomena exhibited by frictional excitation of an electric-light bulb, described in our issue of September 30, under the title "The Body as a Source of Electric Light," seems to bear close relationship to the results of some investigations made by C. M. Broomall, who writes to us from Media, Pa. He says: "Altho these experiments were tried under all sorts of circumstances and in a great measure exhibited phenomena like those described in your article, there never appeared to be anything physiological concerned in the process. The writer always supposed the light to be in some way the result of the electrification of the residual gas in the tube. It would be interesting to know just how closely the phenomena concerned in the two sets of experiments are related."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IS THE UNITED STATES A CHRISTIAN NATION?

THERE seem to be a variety of interesting pros and cons to the question as to whether the United States may be regarded from a legal point of view as a Christian nation. Associate Justice David J. Brewer, of the Supreme Court of the United States, in a book entitled "The United States a Christian Nation," brings to bear a large mass of supporting evidence in favor of the affirmative view, tho admitting at the same time that "the Government as a legal organization is independent of all religions," and citing the specific prohibition by the Constitution of any "law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof," which seems to make the United States a secular government. It was indeed so interpreted by two citizens of the United States of Hebrew race. Mordecai Noah, Consul at Tunis in the early part of the nineteenth century, and, at a later period, Oscar Strauss in Turkey, sought, each in his representative capacity, to obtain from the respective rulers of these countries certain considerations which were denied until the United States was declared by them, as its representatives, to be a non-Christian country. The nearest approach to a legal definition seems to be the utterance of the Supreme Court of the United States, quoted by Judge Brewer, in the case of Holy Trinity Church *vs.* United States, 143 U. S., 471. "That Court, after mentioning various circumstances, added: 'These and many other matters which might be noticed add a volume of unofficial declarations to the mass of organic utterances that this is a Christian nation.'"

JUSTICE DAVID J. BREWER.

He argues that "the avowed separation between Church and State is a most satisfactory testimonial that Christianity is the religion of this country, for a peculiar thought of Christianity is of a personal relation between man and his Maker uncontrolled by and independent of human government."

Some of these "unofficial declarations" and other ancillary facts which lend support to his contention are cited by the Associate Justice, who buttresses his citations with the following general statements:

"I pointed out that Christianity was a primary cause of the first settlement on our shores; that the organic instruments, charters, and constitutions of the colonies were filled with abundant recognitions of it as a controlling factor in the life of the people; that in one at least of them it was in terms declared the established religion* while in several the furthering of Christianity was stated to be one of the purposes of the Government; in many, faith in it was a condition of holding office; in some, authority was given to the Legislature to make its support a public charge; in nearly all the constitutions there has been an express recognition of the sanctity of the Christian Sunday; the God of the Bible is appealed to again and again.

Sunday laws have been enacted and enforced in most of the colonies and States. About one-third of the population are avowedly Christian and communicants of some Christian organization; there are sitting accommodations in the churches for nearly two-thirds; educational institutions are largely under the control of Christian denominations, and even in those which, in obedience to the rule of separation between Church and State, are secular in their organization, the principles of Christianity are uniformly recognized. By these and other evidences I claim to have shown that the calling of this republic a Christian nation is not a mere pretense, but a recognition of a historical, legal, and social truth."

*In the Constitution of South Carolina of 1778 it was declared that "the Christian Protestant religion should be deemed and is hereby constituted and declared to be the established religion of this State." And further, that no agreement or union of men upon pretense of religion should be entitled to become incorporated and regarded as a Church of the established religion of the State, without agreeing and subscribing to a book of five articles, the third and fourth of which were 'that the Christian religion is the true religion; that the holy scriptures of the Old and New Testament are of divine inspiration, and are the rule of faith and practise.'

The writer points out that the word "God" when used alone and in the singular number "generally refers to that Supreme Being spoken of in the Old and New Testaments and worshiped by Jew and Christian," and in this sense the word is used in constitution, statute, and instrument. If it be urged that declarations in the name of God are not found in all the charters or in all the constitutions, the author declares that the expressions were often omitted because they were deemed unnecessary. More significance is to be attached to the fact that there are no contrary declarations. He says:

"In no charter or constitution is there anything to even suggest that any other than the Christian is the religion of this country. In none of them is Mohammed or Confucius or Buddha in any manner noticed. In none of them is Judaism recognized other than by way of toleration of its special creed. While the separation of Church and State is often affirmed, there is nowhere a repudiation of Christianity as one of the institutions as well as benedictions of society. In short, there is no charter or constitution that is either infidel, agnostic, or anti-Christian. Wherever there is a declaration in favor of any religion it is of the Christian. In view of the multitude of expressions in its favor, the avowed separation between Church and State is a most satisfactory testimonial that it is the religion of this country, for a peculiar thought of Christianity is of a personal relation between man and his Maker, uncontrolled by and independent of human government."

THE REAL ST. PATRICK.

THERE have been writers who have denied the existence of such a figure as St. Patrick, and others who have considered the work attributed to him to be the composite of four or five different evangelists. Forty years ago a professor of Trinity College, Dublin, wrote a life of St. Patrick, "but as he made him out a Protestant," says the London *Tablet* (Rom. Cath.), "Irishmen were either too indignant or too much amused to pay to the learned author's work that attention which it deserved." The many legends and speculations which have hitherto clustered about this personality seem at last to be reduced to their intrinsic values and out of them emerges a real figure, who accomplished a definite and valuable work. This clearing-up has been done by J. B. Bury, the recently elected regius professor of history at Cambridge, in his life of the Saint. St. Patrick is claimed by the present writer not to have introduced Christianity into Ireland, but to have organized the Christianity which already existed; to have converted the kingdoms which were still pagan, especially in the West, and, what is the most important of his accomplishments, historically considered, to have brought Ireland into connection with the Church of the Empire, and made it formally part of universal Christendom. The real historical Patrick is found to be a vastly different figure, says Dr. Bury, from the one "gradually transformed into a typical Irish saint, dear to popular imagination, who curses men and even inanimate things which incur his displeasure." How the apocryphal character came to take the place of the real one is thus indicated:

"The accounts of his acts were not written from any historical

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

interest, but simply for edification; and the monks, who dramatized both actual and legendary incidents, were not concerned to regard, even if they had known, what manner of man he really was, but were guided by their knowledge of what popular taste demanded. The medieval hagiographer may be compared to the modern novelist; he provided literary recreation for the public, and he had to consider the public taste. In regard to the process by which Patrick was Hibernicized, or adapted to an Irish ideal, it is significant that the earliest literature relating to his life seems to have been written in Irish. This literature must have been current in the sixth century, and on it the earliest Latin records are based."

In place of the capricious figure of monkish fiction, the real Patrick holds an important place in the history of Europe as a propagator of the Roman idea before that idea had established itself in Britain. We read:

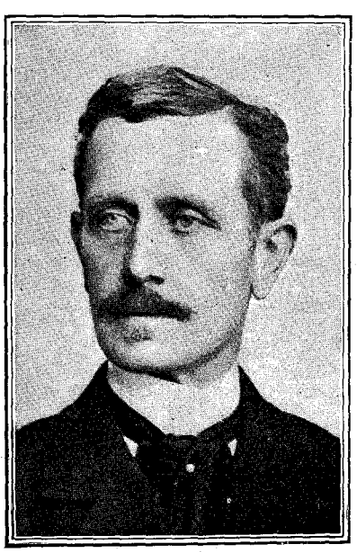
"Judged by what he actually compassed, he must be placed among the most efficient of those who took part in spreading the Christian faith beyond the boundaries of the Roman Empire. He was endowed in abundant measure with the quality of enthusiasm, and stands in quite a different rank from the apostle of England, in whom this victorious energy of enthusiasm was lacking, Augustine, the messenger and instrument of Gregory the Great. Patrick was no mere messenger or instrument. He had a strong personality and the power of initiative; he depended on himself, or, as he would have said, on divine guidance. He was not in constant communication with Xystus or Leo, or any superior; he was thrown upon the resources of his own judgment. Yet no less than Augustine, no less than Boniface, he was the bearer of the *Roman idea*. But we must remember that it was the Roman idea of days when the Church was still closely bound up in the Empire, and owed her high prestige to the older institution which had served as the model for her external organization. The Pope had not yet become a spiritual Cæsar Augustus, as he is at the present day. In the universal order, he was still for generations to be overshadowed by the Emperor. The Roman idea at this stage meant not the idea of subjection to the Roman See, but of Christianity as the religion of the Roman Empire. It was as impossible for Patrick, as it was impossible for the High King of Ireland, to divorce the idea of the Church from the idea of the Empire. Christianity was marked off from all other religions as the religion of the Romans in the wider political sense of that imperial name. If Christianity aspired in theory to be ecumenical, Rome had aspired in theory to realize universal sway before Christianity appeared. . . . That aspiration was destined to be fulfilled more completely in another sense after her political decline. The dismemberment of the Empire and the upgrowth of the German kingdoms brought about an evolution which enabled the elder Rome to reassert her influence in a new way and a new order. But it was the same idea at different stages of development, which was borne by Patrick, by Augustine, by Boniface, and by Otto."

The historical importance of the bond established by St. Patrick, marking an epoch in the history of Ireland as a European country, has been obscured, the author points out, by the fact that after Patrick's death the Irish Church "went a way of its own and developed on eccentric lines." Its relations with the head of the Church were suspended partly through the workings of the Irish instinct of tribal independence and partly through its fondness for monasticism, which promoted individualism and disorganization. During the seventh century, however, when Gregory "accomplished his great revival and augmentation of the authority of the Roman See in Western lands, the Irish Church returned to the episcopal organization founded by St. Patrick." In carrying out his policy of establishing the Roman idea, St. Patrick, tho more or less an illiterate man himself, insisted on the use of Latin as the ecclesiastical language. The effect of his act is shown by means of an interesting comparison with the effect of the work of evangelists among Eastern tribes:

"St. Patrick did not do for the Scots what Wulfilas did for the Goths, and the Slavonic apostles for the Slavs; he did not translate the sacred books of his religion into Irish or found a national Church literature. It is upon their literary achievements, more than on their successes in converting barbarians, that the fame of Wulfilas rests, and the fame of Cyril. The Gothic Bible of Wulfilas was available for the Vandals and other Germans whose speech was closely akin to Gothic. The importance of the Slavonic apostles, Cyril and his brother Methodius, is due to the fact that the literature which they initiated was available, not for the lands in which they labored—Moravia and Pannonia, which no longer knew them—but for Bulgaria and Russia. What Patrick, on the other hand, and his foreign fellow-workers did was to diffuse a knowledge of Latin in Ireland. To the circumstances that he adopted this line of policy, and did not attempt to create a national ecclesiastical language, must be ascribed the rise of the schools of learning which distinguished Ireland in the sixth and seventh centuries. From a national point of view this policy may be criticized; from a theologian's point of view the advantage may be urged of opening to the native clergy the whole body of patristic literature, and saving the trouble of translation and the chances of error. But the point is that the policy was entirely consonant with the development of Western, as contrasted with Eastern, Christianity. . . . Latin had become the universal language, not a mere *lingua franca*, in the Western provinces, a fact which conditioned the whole growth of Western Christendom. . . . And this community of language powerfully conduced to the realization of the *unitas ecclesia*. . . . If Patrick had called into being for the Scots a sacred literature such as Cyril initiated for the Slavs, we may be sure that the tendencies in the Irish Church to strike out paths of development for itself, which were so strongly marked in the sixth century, would have been more effective and permanent in promoting isolation and aloofness, and that the successful movement of the following century which drew Ireland back into outward harmony and more active communion with the Western Church would have been beset with far greater difficulties and might have been a failure."

TWO VIEWS OF THE GREAT DIVORCE IN FRANCE.

LIBERTY, according to Mr. Georges Clémenceau, of the French Senate, will be the end achieved by the action of the French Government in severing the union between the Church and the State. But from the standpoint of the orthodox Marquis de Castellane, the standpoint of the Church and the aristocracy, the same action spells not liberty, but anarchy. These two diametrically opposed points of view are concisely stated for American readers, by the prominent Frenchmen named above, in *The Cosmopolitan* (New York) for November. "When you ask us why we wish to separate the Church from the State," writes Senator Clémenceau, "it is enough if we reply to you, 'In order to be free like you — completely free in every sense of the feeling and the thought.'" The Roman Catholic Church he describes as "the greatest establishment for universal domination that man has been able to conceive and to realize." Further, "it is a Church of authority, whereas the Protestant Church sprang from the protests of liberty." He contrasts the Catholic organization of Rome, "a pure theocracy," with the Protestant organization, which he describes as "an anthropocracy." "God governs man by priests in the one case; while in the other man governs himself at his own risk and peril in this world and the next." The ideal of the Catholic



Courtesy of "The Cosmopolitan."

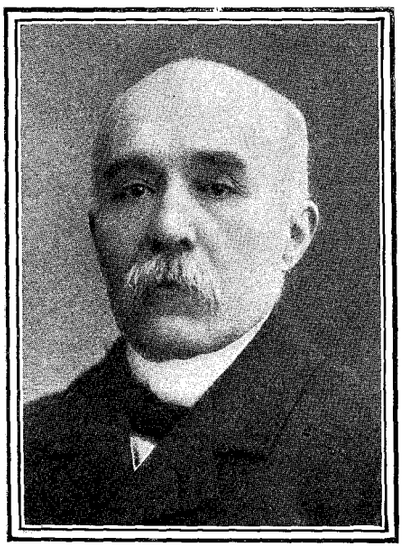
MARQUIS DE CASTELLANE.

He represents the conservative and aristocratic point of view in his belief that the separation of Church and State in France will spell disaster and anarchy.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Church, he says, is absolutism, while the ideal of France is liberty.

The Marquis de Castellane, contemplating the outlook from his standpoint, can see only disaster in one form or another. Either the French will lose all faith, he predicts, or the Church relieved of the restraint imposed by its alliance with the State, will become itself a tyrannical and oppressive power. The priesthood, he argues, will become the tool of the aristocracy, and "the foundations of the republic will be threatened." Only the blind, he asserts, can fail to foresee anarchy as the result of this divorce.



SENATOR GEORGES CLÉMENCEAU.

His defense of the separation of Church and State represents the attitude of the government. The ideal of the Catholic, he says, is absolutism, while the ideal of France is liberty.

To return to Senator Clémenceau's statement:

"With the Catholic nations liberty did not issue from the religious arena to invade more or less slowly the political arena, as has happened among Protestant nations. Wherever the power of Rome has been maintained in its full sovereignty, it has been the contrary—namely, issuing from the political sphere, liberty has sought to conquer the religious. Judge, then, what confusion results when in the Roman Catholic edifice we find politics and religious belief closely bound together. . . . . .

"Remember that there is no fundamental question of the political or social system of all times and of all countries for which the Roman-Catholic Church has not a solution—all cut and ready, setting aside all others as incompatible with its dogma. In the Syllabus, the official code of the Church, you will find haughtily condemned in the most formal terms both 'liberty of conscience,' which Gregory XVI. called a 'delirium,' and liberalism and modern civilization, with which it is written that the Church can never reconcile itself. It goes without saying that the separation of Church and State is equally repudiated therein, since Church and State should be closely united—the State being subordinate—in order to bar the way to 'liberty of error,' which threatens that 'liberty of truth' of which the Church is the unique depository. . . . The theocratic authority is propagated by the Roman Catholic school, just as liberty is by the democratic school of America. Do not take it that in my opinion the American Catholic schools are not capable of making good citizens. No. Wherever the Catholic Church is in a minority, it is condemned by that simple fact to demand liberty, to live by it, and propagate it by a doctrine of compromise between its own ideal absolutism and the practises to which the necessities of time and place force it. Thus in France at the present time the Church is continually demanding liberty (condemned of all the encyclicals), while fighting step by step for its ancient State privileges, which meant money, official prestige, and power. . . . . .

"And Rome talks of persecution! As for me, I say that we are seeking painfully and by grievous ways for liberty."

Turning to the argument of the Marquis de Castellane we read:

"As soon as the State ceases to be high priest of his religion, and to provide for its support, the Frenchman will soon consign his faith to oblivion, and at most breathe a sigh over its disappearance from the sphere of his daily life.

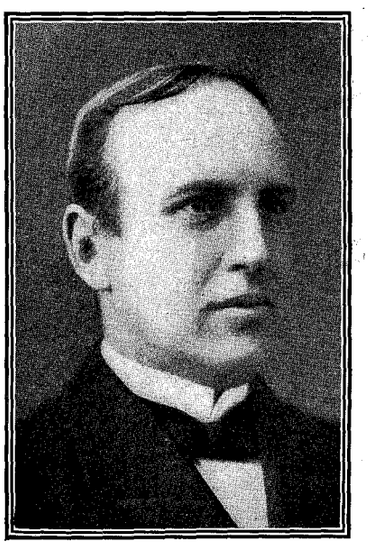
"If, on the other hand, all France, fired by a praiseworthy zeal, should take advantage of the withdrawal of government support to set out upon a campaign of religious propaganda, with all the expenses and sacrifices which such a step would entail—then it is the State which would be threatened with destruction. Religious conditions in France are totally different from what they are in the United States. We may be said to have only one faith; among the thirty-eight million inhabitants of this country there are not more than one million two hundred thousand Protestants and Jews. Is it illusory to suppose that the thirty-seven million Catholics enrolled under the same banner, with no counterbalancing power to keep them in check, might at a moment turn against the State which has given them their freedom and make war upon it? This colossal association will suddenly become a redoubtable force when the State loses its power to curb it, to starve it into submission—it will soon be as rich as the State, or able to control it by keeping up a pretense of protection. In a country where unity of faith is absolute, the Government, if it does not defend itself, becomes oppressed. This is why in the majority of cases, under circumstances such as at present exist in France, the State becomes the oppressor. It perceives the approaching battle and is the first to open hostilities.

"The third difficulty which arises in the problem of the separation of Church and State is what I would term the question of the classes. As soon as the State severs all connection with religious organizations, the priesthood, which ought to belong to all classes, and particularly the lower ones, becomes the tool of the aristocracy. This condition of affairs arises invariably in all countries where the separation of Church and State prevails, but among a nation the aristocracy of which is almost unanimously Catholic and Royalist such a state of affairs would fast become intolerable. The foundations of the republic would be threatened."

Thus, as he sums up the situation, "either the State will be given a dangerous rival, or the Catholics will be threatened with the scattering, if not the total suppression, of their religion."

UNITARIAN EXCLUSION DEFENDED.

ALTHO prominent representatives of the evangelical bodies (as stated in last week's DIGEST) have questioned the wisdom of excluding the Unitarians from the Interchurch Conference on Federation, the committee's action has not lacked defenders. Not only the Unitarians, but the Universalists, the Jews, and the Roman Catholics, were passed over in the issuing of invitations to the conference. Only in the case of the Unitarians, however, has an embarrassing misunderstanding arisen. *The Catholic Universe* (Cleveland), while making no reference to the omission of the Roman Catholics from the list, commends the action of the committee in its exclusion of the Unitarians. "Such federations are not often consistent or logical in their actions," it remarks, "but in this they are to be commended." "Why," it adds, "shall Unitarians seek a place in a 'Christ-' *The Outlook* (New York) speaks of the committee narrowness," but at the same time admits its "justifiable expediency." *The Church S*



DR. SAMUEL ATKINS ELIOT,

President of the American Unitarian Association, and one of the delegates barred from the Interchurch Conference on Federation.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Episcopal, Philadelphia) approves the position taken by the committee, and remarks:

"The Unitarian denomination stands for no distinctive Christian doctrine whatsoever. Its members profess none, and if there is anything in which they are agreed, it is an express denial of the divinity of Jesus Christ. Naturally, therefore, the executive committee of the federation movement did not stultify itself and the movement in which it is engaged by inviting the Unitarian body to unite in a federation of Christian churches. . . . . .

"When unsectarianism is pushed to the extent of nothing-arianism, it has no claim to call itself either Christian or anything else; and the Christian unity for which Unitarianism stands is a unity from which all but the name of Christianity is eliminated. The Unitarian notion of unity is strangely like and unlike that of Rome. The Church of Rome is a passionate advocate of Christian unity, on the understanding that unity is to be attained by submission to all that Rome asserts and demands. The Christian unity at which the Unitarian Association aims is a unity in which all parties shall practically adopt the Unitarian principle that the Christian faith is of no importance. . . . . .

"We are profoundly thankful that this matter has been brought up, and a line drawn at which American Protestants are brought face to face with the question whether the Christian faith, when reduced to its lowest conceivable terms, is worth saving; or whether it is to be surrendered bodily to a shallow sentimentalism in which the name of Christ is all that will be left of Him."

The New York *Independent* (undenominational) explains and defends the action of the committee, but from a somewhat different point of view. We read:

"It is very pleasant to know that the Unitarians desired to be held in fellowship with the so-called evangelical denominations, which only were so designated in the letter of invitation that was sent out. But it is also perfectly clear why no invitation was sent to them.

"They are not usually included under the term *evangelical*, and only to such was the invitation sent. The Catholics are beyond question a Christian body, but no invitation was sent to them. So none was sent to the Church of the Latter-Day Saints or to Dr. Dowie's brotherhood, both of which claim to be Christian. It is easy to assert that they ought to have been invited, but they were not, and for very good reasons.

"This federation is an effort to bring denominations together. It is perfectly impossible to get all together. The Catholics would not come; and if the Mormon Church were asked to come in, nearly all the others would stay out. So if the Unitarians were asked to join it, past all question other greater denominations would refuse. The effort would be doomed to failure; it would breed disunion, not union. . . . . .

"The fact is that *evangelical* includes in its meaning a definite relation of discipleship to Jesus Christ as Savior of the world. Now, the Unitarians do not profess to be included under that term. Many of their members are fairly so included, but not as Unitarians. Many hold and teach that Jesus Christ was simply an ordinary man, but an extraordinary teacher. Not a few of their preachers take precisely the position of Felix Adler, the admirable preacher of ethical culture, who does not pretend to be even a Christian, and of the liberal Jews. These men are freely accepted in Unitarian pulpits, and may be a majority of the body. They resent the adoption of any statement by their conference which shall be stronger than the invitation to their fellowship of those who wish in any sense to be followers of Christ. . . . . .

"In Massachusetts and Rhode Island the evangelical churches do now accept Unitarians within their local federations, but that can not be done all over the country. The attempt to do it would break up the whole thing. Such being the case, much as we admire Dr. Eliot and the good Christian work he has done, we think that he and his associates ought willingly and gracefully to stand aside and rejoice that the other churches can come together, and wait until time and change shall bring all of us closer together."

Zion's Advocate (Baptist, Boston) regrets that the call to the conference was not so explicitly worded as to preclude the possibility of the misunderstanding that has arisen. It goes on to say:

"The three gentlemen named are eminent for their interest in and efforts for practical righteousness, civic and personal. This is preeminently true of Edward Everett Hale, whose influence for high thinking and right living is almost world-wide, and than whom no one in our land is held in more honor and respect. . . . But the question at issue doesn't hinge in the least upon the personal character or standing of these men. It would be precisely the same question, to be met and answered upon precisely the same principle, if the three delegates named by the Massachusetts Unitarians were men but little known or less esteemed. The members of the conference are delegates from churches and religious bodies. These gentlemen, were they admitted, would stand not for themselves as individuals, but for a Church which, in the estimation of those to whom the arrangements for the gathering are committed, holds views which are divisive and destructive of the very purposes for which the conference is called. This being the case, there was nothing left to the committee but to return the credentials, with a frank statement of the reasons therefor."

A HINT FROM JAMAICA.

THE little island of Jamaica has taken a step which, according to some of the English religious papers, should give pause to those who consider religious differences so irreconcilable as to make any other than exclusively secular teaching impracticable in the elementary schools. By formulating an undenominational catechism for use in the elementary day-schools, Jamaica, says the London *Guardian*, "not only sets an admirable example of united action among Christian workers who differ among themselves doctrinally and attach great importance to the matters on which they so differ," but it also "submits a program, so to speak, which, if it could be effectively carried out in all primary schools, would bring great gain to the moral and religious life of the British Empire." The catechism, we are told, has been prepared in response to a strong desire on the part of many people in Jamaica for effective religious teaching in the schools, a desire strengthened by the consciousness that many of the children would not otherwise be brought under the influence of moral and religious teaching. "Moreover," we read in the preface, "a methodical statement, in the form of question and answer, has by long experience been found to be an effective way of fixing religious truth in the minds of children." The new catechism has won the approval of all the prominent religious bodies in Jamaica except the Roman Catholic. It is formally endorsed by leading lights in Jamaica of the Church of England, the Moravians, the Methodists, the Baptists, the Presbyterians, and the Congregationalists.

The following words from the preface define the scope of the new manual:

"While this Catechism frankly recognizes the substantial differences between Christians on some important matters, and does not attempt to explain them away, but leaves those controversial doctrines to be taught elsewhere than in the day-school, it as frankly teaches and emphasizes the large mass of Christian doctrine and moral teaching commonly held by most, if not by all, Christians. The compilers are convinced that it is good to bring this phase of the matter into prominence, and secure for the rising generation the benefit of that unity of opinion and teaching which exists."

The catechism consists of only twenty-five pages. Of the contents of these *The Guardian* says:

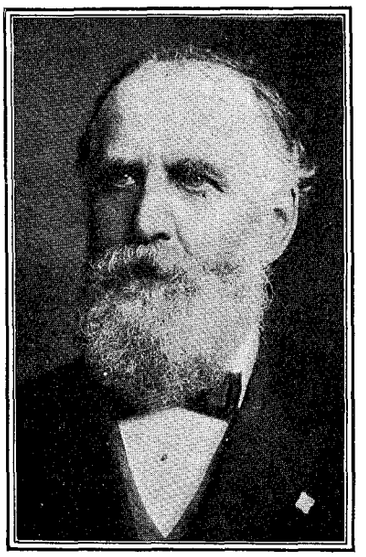
"The Ten Commandments, the Beatitudes, and the Lord's Prayer are given in full. The first division of the manual is headed 'God and Man.' The next is on 'Man's Duty.' This is followed by a 'Summary of Commandments.' Then come the Beatitudes. Then 'Prayer,' followed by an 'Explanation of the Lord's Prayer.' The concluding division is headed 'Resurrection, Judgment, and the Life to Come.' The Apostles' Creed is not mentioned, but some of its propositions, largely in its own language, are included in 'a summary of the principal facts and truths of the Christian religion generally believed by Christians everywhere.' In regard to the resurrection of the dead the Revised Version of the concluding words of St. John v. 29, 'the resurrection of judgment' (not 'resurrection of damnation' as in the Authorized Version), are quoted."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN COMMENT.

W. T. STEAD'S SCHEME TO EMANCIPATE THE CZAR.

IN the midst of the excitement over the new Russian Douma the European press are much interested in the appearance of Mr. W. T. Stead, the redoubtable London journalist, upon the stage. Mr. Stead, it seems, appeared before the Zemstvo Congress in Moscow as a defender of the Czar and Trepoff, made a speech that aroused a furor of opposition, and then took the stump for the Czar, so to speak, in a series of meetings in various parts of Russia. Thus far his attempts to arouse loyalty seem to have been notable mainly for arousing demonstrations of an opposite sort. The close of the first meeting, we are told, "was an uproar." Mr. Stead's idea is that the Douma will "emancipate" the Czar from the shackles of the autocracy, so that he can do the people the good he is now restrained from doing—an idea that some observers of the situation think delightfully simple.



WILLIAM T. STEAD,

Who roused the mingled ridicule and rage of Russian popular leaders by praising to them the Czar and Trepoff.

In a letter to the *Russ*, of St. Petersburg, Mr. Stead thus outlines his views of the new representative assembly:

"Wherever I have gone, to whomsoever I have spoken, and in every newspaper in which I have written, I have always stated with the utmost frankness the English Liberal point of view. That point of view is that it is sheer nonsense and an absolute contradiction of terms to summon the nation to elect a douma and at the same time to persist in the old system of arbitrary arrests, the breaking up of meetings, the suppression of newspapers, etc. The institution of the douma, from the English point of view, carried with it as its indispensable preliminaries the establishment of the four fundamental liberties without which no free election could be held.

"These four liberties upon which the douma must rest are liberty of public meeting, liberty of association, liberty of the press, and freedom from arbitrary arrest."

After a visit to the Czar Mr. Stead thus speaks of him in *The Review of Reviews* (London):

"I never saw him looking better in his life. Nor was he in the least cast down or despondent. He was, on the contrary, full of hope and trust, as keenly interested and as well-informed about everything as any one I have met in the course of my wanderings. And I was more than ever impressed by his transparent simplicity and sincerity. I could not help feeling what a loss it is to Russia that a personality so eminently fitted to win the affection and loyalty of all who approach it should have been so long visible to so few."

The Daily News (London) thinks that Mr. Stead's "astounding assurance" paints the condition of Russia and the character of the Czar in too rosy hues; in short, the Russian ruler has flattered and hoodwinked the London journalist. To quote:

"It is an interesting picture, and as journalism it is magnificent. Delane made governments quake, but Mr. Stead has done more. He is governing Russia through a monthly magazine. . . . The tendency of the Czar's administration has been contrary to political emancipation, and the very election at which Mr. Stead is assisting has been marked by regrettable incidents. Doubtless the Czar is by training and temperament a diplomatist who can produce for a flattered publicist a quite irresistible picture of charm and enlightenment."

The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) talks about the "Stead Fiasco" in Moscow, and quotes a Moscow paper, the *Russkoye Slavo*, which declares that the censors of the press really thought that Mr. Stead was working for the bureaucracy and forbade the papers to do anything but praise the London editor and his doings. The account given by the Vienna paper is as follows:

"William Stead, at a party in the house of Prince Dolgorukow, stated his views with regard to the Douma, and the attitude taken toward it by the Czar. He praised the Czar and Trepoff! The contents of his speech, its caustic expressions, and the fact that an Englishman had appeared as the interpreter of the Czar's will and the glorifier of Trepoff, was considered outrageous. The hearers were incensed and Stead was answered by many heated speeches. Especially bitter was the speech of the well-known historian Rovalevski, editor of the *Pravo Navokoff*, the lawyer Mandelstamm, the eminent sociologist De Roberti, and ex-Imperial Chaplain Petroff."

It appears from the same paper that "Stead had received from Trepoff permission to hold political meetings throughout the empire, Trepoff being well assured of the English journalist's espousal of the Government's intentions. The first Stead meeting yesterday, however, ended in a complete fiasco, and the close of it was an uproar."

The London *Times* publishes a long letter of Mr. Stead's, written some weeks before the meeting at Prince Dolgorukow's in which he says that the "emancipation" of the Czar by the opening of the Douma is what is needed to liberate and advance Russia. To quote:

"Nor must it be forgotten that the efforts of the Tchinovniks to keep the Emperor from coming into loving contact with his people have been powerfully reenforced by the menaces of the Terrorists. It is difficult to play the part of a tribune czar when the ministers can, with only too much plausibility, argue that to go about among the people is to court death by assassination.

"At last, however, there dawns a brighter day, and when the Douma, freely elected without menace of police tyranny, comes together, the world will see a liberated people hailing with enthusiastic loyalty its emancipated Czar!"

The London *Times* thus comments on this sanguine and optimistic utterance:

"He [Mr. Stead] foretells smooth things with an intrepidity of conviction which, we imagine, may cause some amazement in St. Petersburg and more in Moscow, not unmingled possibly with amusement. He is quite confident that the extremely grave and complex domestic crisis, which lowers over Russia, will be quickly and easily solved, and he is not less confident that he knows how the solution will be wrought. It is all quite simple. The one thing needful is the 'emancipation of the Czar'—his emancipation, that is, from the toils of the bureaucracy who keep him chained day and night to the administrative machine, and separated and estranged from his loving subjects. The emancipation, we are given to understand, is at the doors. Once a freely elected Douma comes together, the bonds will drop from the limbs of the liberated autocrat. For the first time in his reign he and his people will see each other face to face, and there will be many pleasant surprises upon both sides. Mr. Stead confesses that there are skeptics even among the Reformers, who jeer at the notion that the breach between the throne and the people can be so lightly healed, but he scorns their little faith. . . . . .

"We earnestly hope that Mr. Stead's pleasing predictions may be fulfilled, and that all may soon be well in the best of all possible czardoms. At the same time, we can not refrain from doubting whether most of our readers will find the arguments on which he founds his expectation of the coming millennium altogether so convincing as they seem to himself."

The Zemstvo Congress at Moscow, which opposed Mr. Stead's views so vigorously, did not go so far as to indorse the mooted

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

boycott of the Douma elections to be held early in December. The delegates favor participation in the elections, but they have their own ideas of what a Douma ought to be. The London *Westminster Gazette* sketches their program thus:

"The Moscow Zemstvo Congress has decided that the political program shall include complete responsibility in the eyes of the law for all private individuals and officials alike, the recognition of the complete equality of the personal rights of all citizens of the empire, equality of the personal rights of the peasants with those of other classes of society, the liberation of the village population from administrative guardianship, the abolition of the Zemski Natchalnik, the immediate recognition of the inviolability of person and domicile, guaranties of freedom of conscience, faith, speech, the press, meeting, and association, the abolition of the passport system, the formation of a national assembly which shall take part in legislation, the institution of a regular budgetary system and control over the legality of the acts of the higher and lower administration.

"The program also advocates the principle of the organization of representation on a national and not on a class basis, the election of the representatives being by universal and direct suffrage. Together with a representative assembly elected by universal suffrage, there must be organized, the Congress declares, a special representative body drawn from the zemstvos reorganized on a democratic basis and extended throughout the whole empire.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROPOSED ALLIANCE OF ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

AMID the disconcerted plans and shattered dreams that strew the diplomatic field in Europe since the Eastern war and the Morocco dispute, there rises the important and intensely interesting question of an alliance, or at least a closer understanding, between Russia and England. The European press return again and again to the discussion of this proposed reconciliation of old foes. Mr. Suvorin, the prominent Russian publicist, was the first to broach the topic of an Anglo-Russian alliance in his influential paper, and under the heading "Not a Step Further" he denounced the Far-Eastern policy of Russia. He recalled his country to her position as a European power and pointed out the political necessity for an *entente* with England by which the difficulty of the Afghan frontier might be solved and Russia be enabled, side by side with England, to maintain the equilibrium in Hither Asia. The London *Times* took up the subject, and spoke approvingly of the utterances of Mr. Suvorin, and ever since this the proposal has been one of vital interest, altho for a moment pushed aside during the concluding phases of the Russo-Japanese treaty negotiations and the so-called Delcassé revelations.

The Paris *Gaulois* says:

"The question of Anglo-Russian relations continues to occupy the attention of ministerial circles in St. Petersburg and London. Russia, as is well known, has not pronounced definitely on the two combinations offered to her—a union either with England or with Germany. It is probable that she is not anxious to come to a decision on this subject, her freedom, under present circumstances, being very important to her political interests. Nevertheless, active negotiations are being carried on between the two governments with regard to the Asiatic boundary question, concerning which both Russia and England are anxious to come to an agreement."

The Asiatic question is still a cause of estrangement between the two governments, altho we learn from what the above quoted French paper calls a sibylline utterance of the London *Times*, that the date of its settlement is near at hand. The Paris *Temps*, on the other hand, speaks very incredulously of such a *rapprochement*, and the London *Spectator* is even more doubtful. Its words are as follows:

"The papers have been full of stories of a coming Anglo-Russian *rapprochement*, but no statement as yet made is either official or definite. What seems to be true is that Russia desires to remain at peace for some years, and feels the need of arrangements with other powers. She clings strongly to her alliance with France, which is for her an economic necessity, and she would prefer an *entente* with Great Britain to one with Germany, because Great Britain asks nothing except to be let alone. Germany, on the contrary, might ask Russian support in her *Weltpolitik*, and even in her disputes with France and ourselves. It is necessary, however, to warn our readers, as we did in our original article on this subject, that friendship with Russia must grow slowly, and that the detailed statements about Persia and Afghanistan are put forward by imaginative individuals."

In Russia such papers as represent to some degree the opinion of the ruling classes are strongly in favor of such an alliance, which is also favored by the socialistic press of Germany, which professes, in its organ, the *Vorwärts*, to see in the power of the proletariat a guaranty of peace and ultimate universal disarmament. Russia, says this paper, since her return into European politics and ostensible abandonment of Asiatic enterprises, has become a potent factor in the affairs of the Mediterranean. She is inclined, however, to follow her own ways and make what profit she can out of English and German rivalries.

The *Novosti* (St. Petersburg) takes a more decided and definite view of the situation, and thinks an agreement between Russia and England is possible. To quote:

"The inventors of new political combinations are seeking to frighten Russia by talking of English territorial ambition in Asia. They revive the traditional Anglophobia of Russia, and represent Britain as the irreconcilable foe of her antagonist in the Crimea. If it is difficult to contend against these influences it is none the less necessary to denounce them. Should Russian diplomacy decide to free itself from old prejudices and make a sincere and decided step toward a *rapprochement* and understanding with England, the peace of Europe and the political equilibrium, both in Europe and Asia, would be secured for a long time."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH PERIL TO GERMANY.

A WAVE of tremendous excitement is sweeping over the press of Europe as a result of a statement in the Paris *Matin* that England offered to aid France with fleet and army in case Germany resorted to force in the Morocco dispute. No official proof of this statement is forthcoming, but so good an authority as the London *Times* itself says it has no doubt that "in such a contingency the English Government would have supported France with the hearty approval of the nation." *The Times* doubts if there was any specific agreement, but it seems to be widely believed that if the Kaiser had made an armed demonstration to frighten France, he would have stirred up a hornets' nest that he little dreamed of. "This much is proved," declares the calm and judicious *Vossische Zeitung*, of Berlin, "England had evil intentions against Germany." To this the *Matin* retorts, "Why need the *Zeitung* trouble about what the British navy would have done if the German army was to have done nothing at all?"

Mr. Delcassé's enemies are accusing him of having let this cat out of the bag, but Mr. Lauzanne, editor of the *Matin*, takes all the responsibility and exonerates him. Mr. Jaurès, one of his prominent opponents, tells in *Humanité* (Paris) what Delcassé said in the secrecy of the council-chamber. He writes:

"I heard at the moment of the [Morocco] crisis, from a direct and safe French source, everything that Mr. Delcassé said at the Council of Ministers as to the intervention offered by England. I heard at that time that she wanted to engage herself toward us, even by a written treaty, to support us against Germany, not only by the mobilization of her fleet, but by the landing of 100,000 men."

The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says that France and England had a perfect right to enter into a reciprocal engagement in view of a common danger, and goes on as follows:

"If, as we do not doubt, Germany has always desired peace,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

she has no occasion to take umbrage at Anglo-French conventions. The *entente* will be what it is made by third parties. It is a guaranty of the general equilibrium, and consequently of peace. . . . If the grievances about which the German press are making such a hullabaloo were well-founded, the inference would be that of all the Powers of Europe and of the world, England and France were the only ones forbidden to do what all the others do."

The *Kölnische Zeitung* declares that Delcassé, by his blundering policy, very nearly plunged Europe into a frightful war, but it adds:

"The correct answer to the question of who made the offer to Delcassé can only be discovered in England or in France, and this

RULERS AND WRITERS.

EDWARD—"I am glad to see, old friend, that while the journalists and politicians are pitching into each other, you have settled things so nicely."
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

answer would at all events be more interesting than the measure at present adopted of denying the accuracy of the disclosures."

The Paris correspondent of the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) declares that the statement that such an offer was ever made is "devoid of all foundation in fact and is totally untrue."

The London *Times* thinks that the *Matin* announced a phase of English policy which was in the main correct, at least in spirit, as indicating the temper and general attitude of the British Cabinet, but adds:

"The *Matin* makes at least one statement which seems to us to be of more than doubtful authority. M. Delcassé, it affirms, informed his colleagues in the Ministry that England was ready to support France, and that, in the event of an unexpected act of aggression directed against France, England would side with the republic. With that statement we have no fault to find. We do not at all doubt that in such a contingency the English Government would have supported France with the hearty approval of the nation. But we very much doubt the further announcement which the *Matin* makes, upon its own responsibility, that England had verbally informed the French Government that she was prepared to take certain specific action in that contingency. We believe, on the contrary, that the French Government very wisely refrained from asking for any assurances of the kind mentioned. For the British Government to have volunteered it unasked, would have been a very stupid blunder, for they would have given Germany and her friends among the French Socialists just such an opportunity as she knows how to seize . . . for poisoning the minds of other nations against us. She could have declared, had we been guilty of such a mistake, that we were 'goading France into war,' and have trafficked upon the assertion according to her wont."

Chancellor von Buelow's organ, the *Norddeutsche Algemeine Zeitung* (Berlin), makes an attempt to throw oil on the troubled waters and says, "so far as Germany is concerned, all bitter feeling regarding the Morocco question has disappeared, so that we are entering upon a new phase in the Moorish question on the basis of an understanding between France and Germany." The Prince announces himself to be a friend of peace, and would have friendship between Paris and Berlin, in spite of the press comments on both sides of the Vosges. To quote further from the same journal:

"The desire expressed by Prince von Buelow that the acute trials which characterized Franco-German relations earlier this year may lead to a friendship between the two nations is shared by all Germans, irrespective of political opinions."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE LANDLESS MAN AND THE MANLESS LAND.

HOW far England is to be parceled off into game preserves, or how far the rich are to be made to share the soil with the families now stacked up in city tenements, has again become an acute question in British newspaper discussion. It is brought up at this time by the emigration scheme of General Booth of the Salvation Army, who wants to send five thousand families of the poor or unemployed to Australia. As he recently remarked, his idea is to get "the landless man to the manless land." The General is met, however, by two rather contradictory objections—Australia objects to receiving them, England objects to letting them go. The Australian papers say they are too poor, the British papers say they have too much brain and brawn to lose. Mr. Deakin, the Australian Premier, has thrown some difficulties in the way, and the matter has become the football of party politics.

Some think that Australia is short-sighted in not flinging the door wide open to admit Englishmen to people her unoccupied acres. Thus the London *Westminster Gazette* believes Australia should follow the example of America. To quote:

"The Australian States have, of course, a full right to a voice on the question of the suitability of emigrants for the openings available in the country, but if their judgment is to be influenced by the desire to make Australia a sort of close preserve for her own people, then all that can be said is that the policy is a disastrous one for the future of the land. When a country wants population it is a selfish and narrow view to insist on limiting the immigration to those only who can bring in money. The sort of capital which would be of the greatest benefit in the end is the capital of brain and muscle and a desire to gain a living in a land which undoubtedly has a wide field for development. Whatever may be the policy of the United States to-day, the new nation across the Atlantic was built up by supplies through an open door. Had it been otherwise, the population of the United States would to-day have been possibly not a tenth of its present numbers."

This opinion is echoed by the London *Standard*, which says:

"If there were any suggestion that no considerable margin remained for profitable occupation, or that the birth-rate in the colony promised at no remote period to guarantee a population as large as patriotic foresight would desire, there would be little ground for stricture. But, so far as one can judge, the ideal accepted in practise, if not in set theory, is that the numbers of the people may as well remain either stationary or be subject only to a slow natural increase. If this conception of the destiny of the Commonwealth be based upon the fear of competition in the wages market, it is, we must be permitted with great respect for our fellow-subjects to say, the outcome of superstition. So long as a plot of land remains uncultivated within their borders which

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

would support a family, the State is the poorer by the loss of so many citizens."

The London *Daily News* is opposed to emigration, and advises migration from the congested cities to the country, where "every rood of land" should maintain its man. In the words of the editorial:

"We fully appreciate the motives of men who, like General Booth, Mr. Carlile, of the Church Army, or the late Dr. Barnardo, have advocated the plan of sending able-bodied Englishmen to find a better chance in the colonies. But we believe that there ought to be a chance for every able-bodied Englishman in the home country. These men have just as much right to live in the land of their birth as have the peers and landlords who are rendering life so hard for the multitude. Under these circumstances we are not particularly concerned at the check which, judging by to-day's news, has retarded General Booth's latest scheme. After all, we have, staring us in the face, the object-lesson of Ireland, which has been ruined by this disastrous plan of substituting a system of emigration for a program of reform. For two and a half centuries the population of Ireland rose till, in 1841, it stood at the respectable figure of 8,196,000. To-day the population is under four and a half millions, solely because successive governments failed to secure the land for the people."

The London *Times* thinks that there is room for both the migration and emigration schemes as a remedy for the present condition of England and comments as follows:

"If 'General' Booth feels compelled to abandon his 5,000-families scheme, he is none the less intent upon carrying out his aims in other, if perhaps slower, ways. That is the important thing for the people whom he is helping to better conditions of existence. Nor does he seem to have entirely abandoned hope of carrying out the larger plan, altho he does not prosecute it for the moment. We can only hope that the obstacles, whatever they may be, will be removed from his path. Mr. Jesse Collings will not share that hope. He has long worked at planting men upon the land in this country, and that seems to him the only thing worth doing. There is abundance of room both for him and for 'General' Booth."

THE FRENCH OF CATHAY.

FRENCH jurists, French naval specialists, French religionists, and French tailors all have become Japanese ideals, and have really been the founders of Japan's new national, political, naval, and sartorial life. So says a Japanese writer. For Japan is indebted for most of her recent progress to France. If the United States, to a very large extent, owed its independence to France, Japan literally and truly owes her entrance into the concert of nations to an illustrious Frenchman, announces Satori Kato, a Japanese lawyer, writing in *La Revue* (Paris). This illustrious Frenchman is Mr. Boissonade, whom the present writer calls "the Lafayette of Japan's history." He is indeed the father of the Japanese bench and bar, for all the most eminent lawyers of the country are his pupils. Moreover, he codified civil and criminal law in Japan on the basis of the Code Napoléon, and the courts of Tokyo are now counterparts of the courts at Paris, for "the foundations of judiciary organizations are direct importations from France." Mr. Kato attributes the abolition of feudalism in Japan to the influence of Rousseau, and says:

"The 'Social Contract' of Rousseau was translated into Japanese a little later than 1870. The facts connected with the career of Robespierre and the drama of the Revolution are well known to the Japanese people, even to the lowest of them. And yet the people of Japan cherish toward the throne a profound feeling of loyalty in the true sense of the term. Nothing can impair their devotion to the reigning dynasty, altho they know how important is the liberty of the individual as it was defined by the French revolutionaries.

"The Restoration of 1868 resulted in the abolition of the feudal system, and established the political equality of the nobles, the Samurai, and the peasants. The abolition of the feudal system was in my belief a repetition of France's experience during the revolutionary period. But the Japanese had no intention of changing the social foundations of their national life, altho in harmony with French ideas they have endeavored to keep within bounds the wealth and privileges of the feudal lords. I have no hesitation in saying that the New Japan was the creation of French influences."

Japan also is the imitator of France in the matter of religious tolerance and the aversion to the idea of a State Church. She, however, has avoided our Edict of Nantes, a massacre of St. Bartholomew, and a revolutionary commune. Even by these France has taught her much. And in "questions still more vital to Japan," such as naval construction, France has been the teacher. In the words of Mr. Kato:

"It is true that we have organized our navy on an English model, but it is to French engineers that we owe the construction of the fine arsenals which are a credit to the country."

The French tailor has also become the vogue in Japan, and Paris fashions are the rage at Tokyo. The writer proceeds enthusiastically as follows:

"If imitation is, as the saying goes, the most sincere flattery, the French may well be filled with joy and pride at the care with which the Japanese have copied their fashion and their fancies. The question of dress may be considered of slight importance, and altho the business of state might be conducted with dignity in either Chinese or Dutch costume, the dress which our statesmen and high functionaries always wear when they perform their administrative duties or appear in society plainly shows that the Japanese consider as most correct the code of the French tailor, just as they recognize the famous Code Napoléon as best adapted to realize their ideas of justice."

Finally, he declares that the Japanese resemble the French in every way; that they are in fact Frenchmen, "the Frenchmen of the Far East." This form of "sincere flattery" he thus finally enlarges upon:

"I have attempted to show that there are a great many points in common between French and Japanese peoples. When we come to study human nature we quickly perceive resemblances between people in the matter of taste, of temperament, of habits, and we are forced to admit that a well-dressed Japanese is the Frenchman of the Far East. The Frenchman may be, in many ways, excitable, but he loves the truth, and his heart is at once brave and tender, a real indication of social refinement. Above all, he takes pride in his race and his country—and these qualities are singularly in harmony with the character of the Japanese people."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ADVICE STILL NEEDED.

ROOSEVELT—"See here, Mikado, I am a man who can always give good advice when needed."

MIKADO—"Is that so? I wish you would advise me how to get over your peace intervention." —*Humoristische Blätter* (Vienna).

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

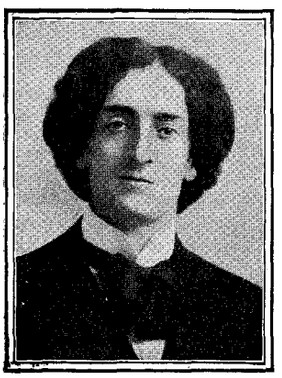
NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

LE GALLIENNE'S RENDERING OF HAFIZ.

ODES FROM THE DIVAN OF HAFIZ. By Richard Le Gallienne. Boards, pp. xxvii, 194. Price, $1.50. L. C. Page & Co., Boston.

LITTLE by little the poetry of Persia is becoming part and parcel of English literature, and gradually the strange bond of affinity between the Land of the Lion and the Sun and the Anglo-Saxon race, Aryans both, is being welded more strongly. The recognition began, of course, with Fitzgerald's "Omar Khayyam," when Persia's thought became to the Occident something more than "the shadow of a mighty name." Yet the Persians, as all now know, do not regard the Tent-maker as the greatest of their poets. This proud distinction is reserved for a bard of the fourteenth century, Hafiz, the sweet singer of Shirza.

A task of peculiar difficulty it is to bring to our own tongue the music of his verse, yet one that ever tempts, like some mirage, the lover of Iranian literature. Among Englishmen who have fallen under this spell, the names of Richardson, Jones, Ouseley, Hindley, Rousseau, Bicknell, McCarthy, Bell, Leaf, Payne, and Clarke at once recur to mind, and to their number Richard Le Gallienne has essayed to add himself by a dainty volume of selected odes. Of all the renderings we have, his is by all odds the best adapted to give the English reader an adequate idea of the poetry of Hafiz. Yet Mr. Le Gallienne's claim, as was the case with his paraphrase of "Omar Khayyam," is not a bold one. He is not a Persian scholar, and he confesses it. His version is based on the translations of Clarke and Payne, and from them he has culled what poems and distichs seem to him best suited to form a homogeneous whole. The conceits, so attractive to the Persian, but often so bizarre to the Occidental, have been omitted. His work is frankly not a translation by a scholar, but a poet's version of another poet.



RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

The facile touch which distinguished the author of "The Quest of the Golden Girl" is ever present in his "Odes from the Divan of Hafiz." Too light it is at times, so that his very fluidity makes him perpetrate now and again such atrocities as "Into my foolish Zoroaster eyes." What, in the name of the Magian prophet, is a "Zoroaster eye"? Nietzsche has not revealed it unto us for all his madness, nor is aught written of it in Avesta or Pahlavi. Jarring notes like these are the more discordant when one thinks of the beauty of so much of his version, and remembers the undoubted ability of Mr. Le Gallienne.

The poems of Hafiz are songs of love:

> O Love, the beauty of the moon is thine,
> And on thy chin a little star doth shine,
> The jewel-dimple of thy little chin;
> O how my soul desires the sight of thee,
> And rushes to the windows of my eyes,
> And to and fro about my body flies,
> Half out of doors and half constrained within;
> Ears all atremble for some word of thine,
> Tongue tip-toe on the threshold of the lip,
> And my full heart is like a stormy sea.

Hand in hand with Love, walks Wine, and so, in another place, the poet sings:

> My hermitage the tavern is—
> Ah! such a pietist am I!
> My abbot is the taverner—
> Yea! such a pietist am I!
> And every morning thus I pray:
> Give us the red wine day by day.
> God grant me too the sight of her!
> Thus pray I to the taverner
> Each morning at the break of day—
> Such, *such* a pietist am I!

His verse is more than once too light for the burning passion of the Persian. Compare, for instance, a favorite theme of Iranian poets, the praise of the Beloved's hair, as Mr. Le Gallienne makes Hafiz speak,

> Who shall interpret the Beloved's hair!
> So subtly caught, and coiled, and garlanded—
> That maze, that glittering net, that shining snare;
> Men of the true faith, and alike untrue,
> Trapped in that cunning ambush on her head,
> Are captive there—
> 'Tis but a little for such hair to do,

with the burning lines of Kamal of Ispahan:

> O Love, thy hair! thy locks of night and musk!
> The very Wind therein doth lose his way,
> As in its perfumed darkness he would stray,
> And my heart too is lost in scented dusk.

"Many of these odes," says *The Outlook*, "have the lyrical quality, and while they may not be in all points acceptable to oriental scholars, they give to the reader sufficiently well the effect of Persian imagery and the essence of the poet's feeling." And *The Independent* says: "Mr. Le Gallienne has not merely translated, he has transmuted the odes into true English poetry, and any one but an antiquarian will prefer to read them in this form rather than in the literal versions. The only fault we have to find with Mr. Le Gallienne is that he is inclined to make his task easy by diluting his poetry until it flows freely. With more pains he might have kept more of the terseness and spirit of the original."

A CHAMPION OF FREE THOUGHT.

SCIENCE ET LIBRE PENSÉE. Par M. Berthelot. Price, $1.65. Calmann-Levy, Paris.

BERTHELOT is the magician of science, whose achievements in the modern laboratory may be said to have realized the dreams of the alchemists of old. He is the father of Synthetic Chemistry and his work has been of so original a character as completely to revolutionize the science. At the age of eighty, and with his brilliant faculties unimpaired, he is still hard at work upon those problems whose solution he regards as so important for the ultimate welfare of humanity. Tho, doubtless, he would have preferred that his whole life might be spent in the silent cloisters of science, his abilities have been of so striking and practical a nature that this wish has not been realized. In addition to all those distinctions coveted by men of learning in France, he has had the highest political honors conferred upon him. As Minister of War and Senator he has achieved a success as signal as that which has marked his scientific career.

Mr. Berthelot has just published a new book entitled "Science and Free Thought," which embodies his most recent scientific and philosophic beliefs. He announces it in a preface as "the fourth volume of letters and discourses which I publish under the common title of Science, as associated with Philosophy, Morals, Education, and Free Thought—variants which respond to successive phases of the work which I have undertaken in the social and scientific order."

This interesting compilation opens with Berthelot's address delivered at the dedication of the monument erected to Ernest Renan at Trégquier in 1903. Berthelot, as is well known, was the lifelong and intimate friend of Renan, and this address, ideally appropriate in the selection of the orator, presents some new aspects of the famous historian of religions. Referring to Renan's master-work, "The Origins of Christianity," Berthelot avers that "it is the work that should establish his authority among his contemporaries and his fame as one of the historians of the nineteenth century." In connection with this work the scientist writes with a *verve* and originality worthy of Renan himself:

"Assuredly Plato and Aristotle would have been much surprised if a prophet of twenty centuries ago had announced to them that the messianic dream of a Syrian people was destined to inherit their civilization and to maintain for long generations the religious and philosophical direction of the world. I know not if, in a future of equal duration—I mean, after twenty or thirty centuries have passed—Christianity in its turn shall not have been forgotten, that is to say, have passed into the limbo of history, like the ancient religions which have preceded it."

This passage gives the keynote of Berthelot's philosophy. He regards orthodoxy as the logical foe of science, and in his letter to the recent Congress of Freethinkers at Rome he lifts his voice against its dangers. There is a distinct note of bitterness in this address, which appears in the present volume. He avers that Rome has been the center of the oppression of science and thought for more than fifteen hundred years and calls it the "abyss announced in the Apocalypse whence issues the deadly smoke of superstition."

One of the most interesting chapters in this work is devoted to Berthelot's reply to the addresses delivered at his golden jubilee as a scientist which was held at the Sorbonne, November 24, 1901. This was one of the greatest testimonials ever rendered to a savant. It was attended by the President of the Republic, the members of the Government and by representatives from all the universities of Europe. The élite of learning from all parts of the world had assembled to honor the great French scientist who had rounded out a half-century of toil in the interest of humanity. The sage was deeply touched by this extraordinary homage. "Your sympathy," said he, "has caused a final flame to burst from the lamp so soon to be extinguished in eternal night."

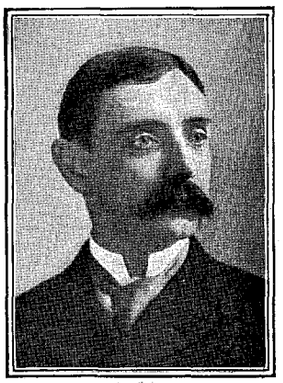
A considerable portion of the work is devoted to the discussion of peace and international arbitration, a cause of which Mr. Berthelot has long been an ardent and powerful advocate. He expresses an eager hope that the United States may join in an effort to protect from aggression the smaller nations and to establish lasting world-peace.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A GOOD WORD FOR THE ITALIAN IMMIGRANT.

THE ITALIAN IN AMERICA. By Eliot Lord, A.M., Special Agent United States Tenth Census; John J. D. Trenor, Chairman of Immigration Committee, National Board of Trade, Annual Session, 1904; Samuel J. Barrows, Secretary of the Prison Association of New York. Cloth, 268 pp. Price, $1.50. B. F. Buck & Co., New York.

WITH this volume is begun a new undertaking that promises to be of real importance. It is proposed to issue a series of monographs, each devoted to a discussion of the merits and defects of one of the several nationalities which have contributed and are still contributing to the formation of the American race stock. Since 1895, and more especially since 1900, the current of immigration has been chiefly from Southern and Southeastern Europe, instead of from the British Isles and the more northern European countries, a change that has given added momentum to the movement for the restriction of immigration, through fear that the immigrants from Italy and the Slav countries may prove unassimilable. Indeed, a bill for the restriction of immigration was under consideration by Congress at the last session and will probably be brought forward again this winter. Italians now enter the United States at the rate of about 200,000 per year, with a maximum to date of 230,622 in 1903.



ELIOT LORD.

That "The Italian in America" has attracted attention throughout the country, is, therefore, not surprising. Its writers, who know their subject thoroughly, are a unit in their belief that the Italian has been greatly misunderstood, and that the proposed measure would be not only extremely unjust to him, but mischievous to the country. This conclusion is reached after a detailed survey which includes (1) an examination of the contribution of Italy to European civilization; (2) the causes of Italian emigration; (3) its effect upon the standard and opportunities of American labor and the course of national development; (4) its alleged pauperizing and criminal tendencies; and (5) the achievements of Italian immigrants in the land of their adoption. At almost every point the findings of Mr. Lord and his associates, who are careful to support their statements by data and figures of evidential value, conflict with opinions commonly entertained, and, as a writer in *The Outlook*, expressing the consensus of critical conviction, puts it, "should go far toward bringing about a better understanding of the 'Italian question.'"

No attempt is made to deny that a real problem is presented by the great mass of Italians now in the United States. But it is argued that the proper solution is better distribution, not more rigid restriction. There is reason for accepting the view that while the Italian is naturally gregarious, circumstances rather than choice impel him to the cities instead of to the rural districts where, being naturally adapted for agriculture, he could both improve his own condition and assist in developing the country's resources. The universal testimony seems to be that, given an opportunity to lead an agricultural life, he invariably prospers, the writers presenting glowing accounts of his success as a market-gardener, cotton-planter, fruit-grower, etc. Nor, it appears, does he fail to show progress in the cities, statistics being submitted to prove that, even under slum conditions, he is thrifty, energetic, and ambitious, and rates high in comparison with other foreigners in respect to crime, pauperism, and disease.

It being granted, however, that it is better for him and for the American people that he should settle outside the cities, the question of effecting the needed distribution at once arises. On this point Mr. Lord contributes a highly suggestive chapter, making several practical recommendations, particularly in respect to directing the Italian to the South and to the Pacific Slope, where there is an especially active demand for labor. That this suggestion is not unwelcome to the sections concerned is shown by the comments of their press. The Columbia (S. C.) *State*, for example, after indignantly denying the truth of a statement that the laws of the State exclude Italian immigrants, adds, "There is room here for many of them, and it would be a great benefit to this State if a good class of Italian farmers and gardeners could be induced to settle here." The San Francisco *Chronicle* observes: "With Californians, knowing as we do the gain in many lines which our Italian population and its descendants have been to this State, many of the facts brought out in this volume are not new or surprising. . . . Many of the illustrations serve as object-lessons as to their accomplishments in the agricultural districts of the United States, . . . while one of them is a full-page photograph of our well-known fellow-citizen, Andrea Sbarboro, one of the founders of the Italian-Swiss Colony at Asti, Madera, and other points in California."

All in all, despite the pessimistic opinion of the New York *Evening Post* that "the popular ignorance regarding the stranger within our gates seems so ingrained that it is doubtful if even the mass of evidence gathered in this book will convert the unconvertible," there is room for believing that "The Italian in America" will be a potent instrument in molding a saner public opinion. We await its successors with interest.

BETTER PLANNED THAN EXECUTED.

CLAIMS AND COUNTERCLAIMS. By Maud Wilder Goodwin. Cloth, 356 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York

ONE can hardly help feeling that in "Claims and Counterclaims" Mrs. Maud Wilder Goodwin has not done justice to a *motif* and scheme which were very good. An amateurish inefficiency in the treatment will surprise and annoy those who have read her "Four Roads to Paradise." That was a charming love-story, told with vivacious suavity. "Claims and Counterclaims" should have been both, to satisfy the expectations awakened by its predecessor. But one hears the honest artizan hammering and sawing in this, and failing, despite industry, to secure the desired effect. Nor do the characters appeal as they should. You can see what they are meant to be, altho they do not owe this to Mrs. Goodwin's development of them. They fail to impress themselves as vitally individual. The most impressive episodes are melodramatically, but crudely, set forth. In a word, the most complimentary remark to be made about "Claims and Counterclaims" is that it seems to be an earlier production of the author and shows the 'prentice hand.

Mrs. Goodwin botches her climaxes by improbability or cumbrous narration. For instance, when Brandyce is charged by the stranger with being a cheat, Dr. Dilke "sprang upon the Texan with uplifted arm." Brandyce waves him away, telling him not to make a scandal, and then lets his arm drop and "two cards were shaken out of his sleeve and lay upon the cabin floor. Each bore one accusing spot of scarlet on its face." Now the last thing that Brandyce would have done under the circumstances would have been to brandish his arm about and then flop it down, when he was keenly interested in still keeping those two aces "up his sleeve"! It is from the same lack of judgment and taste that Mrs. Goodwin makes copy-book annotations on the actions of people to elucidate what anybody who should read the book would at once grasp more satisfactorily without such aid.

Here is a sample of the style: Brandyce deliberately neglects a cold and takes double pneumonia, apparently electing this unpleasing form of suicide. By a dramatic happening (?), Dr. Dilke is the physician who comes to him. He was counting the pulse of the sick man, and saying to himself, as the passing stranger said of Keats, "There's death in that hand." Another historical allusion winds up the scene, after Brandyce is dead. As Dr. Dilke turned away, there shot across his mind the words spoken by Napoleon's physician in closing the eyes of the great dead: "*Ainsi passe la gloire.*" "If glory," thought Dilke, "why not shame?" This is rather schoolgirl writing.

"Decided originality and epigrammatic literary polish" are conspicuous in this novel, in the opinion of the Boston *Herald;* and the New York *Times Saturday Review* thinks the plot "ingenious" and the style "full of both power and charm." It is "vivid, realistic, and altogether attractive," declares the Baltimore *Herald*. Most of the comments, however, are less enthusiastic. The Chicago *Inter Ocean* says the book "has the elements of a really good novel in it"; and the Newark *News* thinks its faults "very evident." The New York *Evening Post* remarks the novel is "not bad" and goes on: "It is clever, and contains a capital love story. But the bigger task—the analysis of the character of the young and conscientious physician, Anthony Dilke—has 'stumped' the author. It is a temptation to say that a woman's attempt to get down into a man's character in so far as his relations to other men are concerned, must at best seem unsuccessful."

A ROMANCE OF THE HOUSE OF DOUGLAS.

MAY MARGARET. By S. R. Crockett. Cloth, 375 pp. Price, $1.50 net. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

THAT S. R. Crockett's fancy is as nimble as of yore and that his good pen has not lost its clever touch in fairly telling a fairy tale are both proved in his last romance—"May Margaret"—"The Fair Maid of Galloway." The Brooklyn *Eagle* gives a good summary of the general aim of the story in saying "The author goes back to the wild days of Scotland of the fourteenth century or thereabouts when there was fierce strife between the Douglas and the Stewart as to who should rule in the land. May Margaret, the heroine, is supposed to tell the story in her old days. She is a Galloway princess, for it must be remembered that Mr. Crockett's Scotch stories have his beloved Galloway for a setting. . . . Into the story he has woven both history and legend, but it is best to take it for what it is, a romance, pure and simple. It is vivid and stirring enough to satisfy any lover of a tale where things happen."

As the New York *Globe* says, "One can do much worse in the way of summer reading than to sit down to this vigorous Scotch tale of the buoyant Crockett. It is lively fiction." While not a masterpiece, the tale is strong in its appeal to the two elemental human passions, war and love, viewed through the magic mirror of imagination and set in the enchanted land of Long Ago.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Greatest little barber in the World.

ZINN
Automatic Razor
NO STROPPING OR HONING

THE **Zinn Automatic** is the result of the most expert workmanship, the latest product of the art of razor manufacture—it is PERFECT—the best razor of its kind. Just lather your face, take a **Zinn** razor and shave.

Men with tough beards and tender skin who have heretofore experienced trouble in shaving, have written us saying that they know *now* what it means to always enjoy a clean, close shave in less than five minutes and without the slightest injury to the face—and **"Zinn Did It."**

You simply press thumb on back of holder, insert blade and shave—it never fails, cannot get out of order, is easily cleaned, and will last a lifetime.

There are only two parts to the **Zinn**, the holder and blade. The fine, keen edge of the thin wafer blade is the success of the razor—each one is hard enough to cut glass, and the cutting edge is ground so sharp and smooth that it shines like a mirror. All the old scraping and pulling is over.

You get **Twenty-four Blades** with the **Zinn** set, assuring you always perfect shaves—new blades cost but five cents each. (2 dozen new blades $1.20.)

LET US GIVE YOU PROOF—TEST THIS RAZOR ON YOUR OWN FACE

Order a ZINN to-day—you'll never regret it.

Razor and blades, complete, in handsome morocco case, sent postpaid on receipt of $5.00 as per offer on Coupon below.

We refer to any mercantile agency or publication in the country

24 KEEN BLADES WITH THE SET

GEM CUTLERY CO.
24 Zinn Bldg
34 Reade St
New York

ZINN RAZOR COMPLETE $5.00

GEM CUTLERY CO., 24 Zinn Building, 34 Reade St., New York City.

Gentlemen:—Please send me *postpaid*, on 30 days' trial, a **ZINN AUTOMATIC RAZOR** with **24 keen blades,** complete, in morocco case, for which I send $5.00 herewith. I understand that upon my request, you agree at end of 30 days to return the $5.00 to me on receipt of the razor.

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Representative Men of the New Testament."—George Matheson, D.D. (A. C. Armstrong & Sons.)

"The House of Mirth."—Edith Wharton. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"The Children of the Night."—Edwin Arlington Robinson. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1 net.)

"Visionaries."—James Huneker. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"Government Regulation of Railway Rates."—Hugo Meyer. (Macmillan Company, $1.50 net.)

"Part of a Man's Life."—Thomas Wentworth Higginson. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2.50.)

"Shocks from the Battery."—Rev. Levi White. (White & Sons, $1.50.)

"The Romance of the Milky Way?"—Lafcadio Hearn. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25 net.)

"Paradise."—Alice Brown. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"Self-Knowledge."—Swami Abhedananda. (Vedanta Society.)

"Democracy in the South before the Civil War."—G. W. Duer. (Publishing Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Nashville, $1.)

"The Wheat Princess."—Jean Webster. (Century Company, $1.50.)

"Duck Lake."—E. Ryerson Young, Jr. (Eaton & Mains, $1.)

"Jules of the Great Heart."—Lawrence Mott. (Century Company, $1.50.)

"Ben Blair."—Will Lillbridge. (A. C. McClurg & Co., $1.50.)

"The Game and the Candle."—Frances Davidge. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Arizona Sketches."—Joseph A. Munk. (Grafton Press, $2 net.)

"The Life and Works of George Herbert."—George Herbert Palmer. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 3 vols. $6 net.)

"Bret Harte's Her Letter." (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2.)

"With the Empress Dowager."—Katharine A. Carl. (Century Company, $2 net.)

"Versailles and the Court under Louis XIV."—James Eugene Farmer. (Century Company, $3.50 net.)

"The England and Holland of the Pilgrims."—H. M. Dexter. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $3.50 net.)

"Laura in the Mountains."—Henrietta R. Eliot. (Lothrop Publishing Company, $0.50.)

"The Children of Bedford Court."—Grace LeBaron. (Lee & Shepard, $0.75.)

"Helen Grant at Aldred House."—Amanda M. Douglas. (Lee & Shepard, $1.25.)

"The Scarlet Patch."—Mary E. Q. Brush. (Lee & Shepard, $1.25.)

"Deerfoot on the Prairies."—Edward S. Ellis. (John C. Winston Company, $1.)

"The Fort in the Wilderness."—Edward Stratemeyer. (Lee & Shepard, $1.25.)

"Cordelia's Pathway Out."—Edna A. Foster. (Lee & Shepard, $1.)

"The Boy Pathfinder."—William C. Sprague. (Lee & Shepard, $1.50.)

"American Heroes and Heroines."—Pauline Carrington Bouvé. (Lothrop Publishing Company, $1.25.)

"Some More Thusettes."—Eudorus C. Kennedy. (The Democrat Printery, Cortland, N. Y.)

"Dolly's Double."—Ethel Wood. (Lothrop Publishing Company.)

"The Gregory Guards."—A. Emma Lee Benedict. (Lee & Shepard, $1.25.)

"My Little Lady-in-Waiting."—Louise E. Catlin. (Lee & Shepard.)

"The Joys of Friendship."—Mary Allette Ayer. (Lee & Shepard, $1.)

KRELL

Auto-Grand

The HOLIDAY SPIRIT

The gift that brings *real* Holiday joy is a matchless piano so perfected that it can be played at once and at will by *every* member of the family.

The Krell Auto-Grand is a superb Upright Grand Piano, of exquisite tone, full in volume, beautiful in design and finish. Instantly transformed from a perfect piano into an equally perfect automatic music maker, operating perforated rolls.

Two Ways are Better Than One.

Not a combination but a single instrument—in a class by itself—fully protected by broad patents. *Guaranteed for five years.* There could be no more welcome Yule-tide gift to the whole family. Write today for catalog O, and our Special Holiday Offer, which makes buying easy.

The Auto-Grand Piano Co., New Castle, Ind.

Represented by the Leading Dealer in every City.

THE UNIVERSITY PRINTS

Carefully selected and systematically arranged for the historical study of Greek and Italian Art. In sets of 600, $4. One cent each or 80 cents per hundred. Address postal for catalogues. ART DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL, 201 Clarendon St., Boston.

GUITAR, MANDOLIN, BANJO

Self-taught by Figures Instead of Notes. Neck Chart & Book of Chords Free. Send for big 1906 Catalog of all Musical Instruments. First National Co-Operative Society, Dept. A-1024 CHICAGO.

ESSAYS SPEECHES LECTURES etc., etc.

written on any subject at short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed. All transactions confidential. Davis Page, 1773 Broadway, N. Y.

WHEEL CHAIRS

WE MAKE OVER 70 STYLES

Catalogue "B" illustrates—describes—(free).

SARGENT CO., 291 Fourth Ave., NEW YORK

Braun's Carbon Prints

Direct reproductions of the Original *Paintings* and *Drawings* by *Old* and *Modern Masters; Ancient* and *Modern Architectures* and *Sculptures.*

Entire Collection over 100,000 Plates.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON APPLICATION

No other Branch House in America

BRAUN, CLEMENT & CIE., 256 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"The Carlyles."—Mrs. Burton Harrison. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"A Yellow Journalist."—Miriam Michelson. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"The Staircase of Surprise." — Frances Aymar Mathews. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Home Mission Readings."—Alice M. Guernsey. (Fleming H. Revell Company, $0.50.)

"Indian and Spanish Neighbors."—Julia H. Johnston. (Fleming H. Revell Company, $0.50.)

"The Pen of Brahma." — Beatrice M. Harband. (Fleming H. Revell Company, $1.25 net.)

"The Sociological Theory of Capital."—John Rae. (Macmillan Company, $4.)

"The Inward Light." — Amory H. Bradford. (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., $1.20 net.)

"The Mother."—Norman Duncan. (Fleming H. Revell Company, $1.25.)

"Dave Porter at Oak Hill."—Edward Stratemeyer. (Lee & Shepard.)

"The Times and Young Men." — Josiah Strong. (Baker & Taylor Company, $0.35.)

"The Next Great Awakening." — Josiah Strong. (Baker & Taylor Company, $0.35.)

"Romances of Old France."—Richard Le Gallienne. (Baker & Taylor Company.)

"The Poet, Miss Kate, and I."—Margaret P. Montague. (Baker & Taylor Company.)

"When You Were a Boy." — Edwin L. Sabin. (Baker & Taylor Company, $1.50.)

"Commercial Geography." — Gannett-Garrison-Houston. (American Book Company.)

"Life of Burns."—Josiah Gibson Lockhart. (A. C. McClurg & Co.)

"The Life of Scott." — Josiah Gibson Lockhart. (A. C. McClurg & Co.)

"Oliver Cromwell."—Thomas Carlyle. (A. C. McClurg & Co.)

"Queen Elizabeth." — Agnes Strickland. (A. C. McClurg & Co.)

"The Divining Rod."—Frances N. Thorpe. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.)

"Sea Power in its Relations to the War of 1812."—Captain A. T. Mahan. (Little, Brown & Co., 2 vols.)

"Impressions of Japanese Architecture and the Allied Arts."—Ralph Adams Cram. (Baker & Taylor Company, $2 net.)

"The Appreciation of Pictures."—Russell Sturgis. (Baker & Taylor Company, $1.50 net.)

"A Christmas Carol" and "The Cricket on the Hearth."—Charles Dickens. Illustrated by George Alfred Williams. (Baker & Taylor Company.)

CURRENT POETRY.

The Candle.

BY ELSA BARKER.

Your face, Beloved, is a white, white flame
Upon the world's high altar. In your eyes
The ascending spirit of the sacrifice
Yearns, in its self-consuming, toward the Name
Blazoned upon the temple. You reclaim
The hopes of long-lost worshipers; they rise
Emboldened for the sacred enterprise
Whose guerdon is beyond the end of fame.

You are the blessèd candle set above
The scripture and the sacrament; for truth
So aids the flaming spirit to aspire—
To shed its radiance on the blood of love.
O yearning soul of consecrated youth,
My soul would light its taper at your fire!

—*From The Metropolitan.*

How to Bring Up Children

JOHN LOCKE'S "THOUGHTS ON EDUCATION" are here presented in a 16mo volume, beautifully printed at the Chiswick Press, London, 1902. Published at $1.25; our price, **10c.**

Write for our November Bargain List.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO., BROOKLYN

OSTERMOOR

MATTRESS $15.

A Mattress of Proven Worth is the Only Safe One to Buy

Why buy any mattress but an OSTERMOOR, when you can get the genuine OSTERMOOR with no more trouble than you get the distasteful hair mattress, or the worthless imitation "cotton" mattress—made to sell on the strength of OSTERMOOR fame, but no more the rest-giving OSTERMOOR than a cotton plant is a muslin dress. These substitutes have no reputation to live up to, no "family honor" to maintain. The OSTERMOOR is backed by 52 years of sterling merit.

There is no reason why a mattress shouldn't last longer than the bed. The OSTERMOOR lasts a lifetime—is practically un-wear-out-able; can never lose its shape; is built, not stuffed, so never needs "remaking"; is germ-proof and cannot harbor vermin; is kept everlastingly fresh by an occasional sun-bath.

You spend a third of your life in bed. Is it nice to think of spending that third over dead hair and disease germs? And why toss over the hills and valleys of the ordinary, "just-as-good" mattress? Insist upon the genuine OSTERMOOR.

Two Ways to Buy the Ostermoor

Call On One of the 2,000 Ostermoor Dealers

To protect the public from worthless substitutes, exclusive agencies are being established with high-grade merchants in every town and city—so far about 2,000 local firms sell the "Ostermoor." Our name and trade-mark label are *sewn* on the end so that you cannot be deceived.

We make no mattress that does not bear this trade-mark

Send us your name and we will send you our handsome 136-page book, "The Test of Time," and the name of the dealer in your place who sells the genuine Ostermoor. Beware of the "just-as-goods."

Where We Have No Agent We Sell by Mail

Sleep on it thirty nights, and if it is not even all you have *hoped for*, if you don't believe it to be the equal of any $50. hair mattress ever made, you can get your money back by return mail. Mattress sent by express, prepaid, same day check is received. To learn the Ostermoor story, send for our **beautiful**

136-Page Book Free

It is a handsome, beautifully illustrated volume, entitled "The Test of Time"—136 pages of interesting information and valuable suggestions for the sake of comfort, health and success—with over 200 fine illustrations. Write for it now while it is in mind.

Sizes and Prices 2 ft. 6 in. wide, 25 lbs., $8.35 | 3 ft. 6 in. wide, 35 lbs., $11.70
3 ft. wide, - 30 lbs., 10.00 | 4 ft. wide, - 40 lbs., 13.35
4 feet 6 inches wide, 45 lbs., $15.00
Express Paid

All 6 feet 3 inches long—In two parts, 50 cents extra.—Special sizes at special prices.

OSTERMOOR & COMPANY, 119 Elizabeth Street, NEW YORK

Canadian Agency: The Ideal Bedding Co., Ltd., Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED

HAVE YOU TRIED THE KLIP?

YOU CAN BIND one sheet or three hundred sheets in 10 seconds. The Klip binds loose sheets, pamphlets or magazines.

H. H. BALLARD, - 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

Cover Price List Free

ARE YOU DEAF?

We have 25 Kinds of Instruments to Assist Hearing. Sent on approval. Write for Catalogue.

Wm. A. Willis & Co., 134 S. 11th St., Philadelphia.

GINSENG $25,000.00 made from half acre. Easily grown in Garden or Farm. Roots and seeds for sale. Send 4c. for postage and get booklet C O, telling all about it.

McDOWELL GINSENG GARDEN, - JOPLIN, MO.

Whitman's

CHOCOLATES AND CONFECTIONS

The Good Cheer of an Evening at Home

For sale where the best is sold

Whitman's **Instantaneous Chocolate**

made instantly with boiling milk.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON
1316 Chestnut St., Phila.
Established 1842

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Do you rely on buckets for your fire protection? That's the out of date method. The cost is small but so is the effectiveness. One **Patrol Fire Extinguisher** is equal to forty buckets of water. Water often does more damage than the fire. The **Patrol** is always ready, safe, sure, efficient. There is no other fire extinguisher with the rapidity of action, durability and safety of the

PATROL

Fire Extinguisher

The stream of vapor and liquid is steady, straight, concentrated—no lost energy, every ounce of it counts. The construction of the **Patrol**, its scientific principles and practical tests make it the most effective and easily used fire extinguisher in the world. No seams, joints or cracks. Made by the largest manufacturers of fire fighting apparatus in the world—the ones who *know how*. We mail **free** our unique book—"How to Fight Fire, No. 126." Write to-day.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

AMERICAN-LAFRANCE FIRE ENGINE CO.

The Largest Builders of Fire Fighting Apparatus in the World.

General Office, ELMIRA, N. Y.

Branches: New York, 20 Warren St.; Boston, 294 Washington St.; Baltimore, 1133 Calvert Building; Chicago, 373 Wabash Ave.

CROSBY'S CLOVES

known and worn everywhere

If you are interested in **our great $3.50 black gauntlet fur gloves mail prepaid**; ladies Mocha kid gloves in *any color*; *men's Mocha Reindeer gloves unlined* and silk lined; in fact any kind of gloves or mittens, get our booklet "Glove Pointers." If interested in **natural black Galloway fur coats and Robes**, black and brown Frisian (domestic calfskin) fur coats, or **an elegant muskrat lined kersey coat, otter collar**; if you have hides or skins to have tanned, taxidermy or rug work, get our catalog.

THE CROSBY FRISIAN FUR COMPANY,
116 Mill Street, Rochester, N. Y.

The Changing Year.

By Lloyd Roberts.

Summer, autumn, winter, spring—
Back and forth the seasons swing;
Sun and snows returning ever,
Like the wild geese on the wing.

When the clean sap climbs the tree,
When the strong winds groan and flee—
Dance the daisies on the hill-tops
To the thin tune of the bee.

When the golden noons hang still,
Crimson flames run down the hill,
And the musk-rats in the bayou
Feel the waters growing chill.

Wood-smoke mists the naked moor;
Dead leaves shroud the forest floor;
When the white frosts cross the threshold,
Summer softly shuts the door.

Like cold love and empty pain,
Fades the sun and drifts the rain.
Tips the world and slips the season,
Swinging wide the doors again.

—*From Everybody's Magazine* (Nov.).

"As the Loving Are."

R. L. S.

By Aldia Dunbar.

What time I plan to give all care the slip
One little book I carry in my scrip
To cheer my soul along the common way—
Stanch friend of mind, or skies be gold or gray.

Its light-heart humor warms the chilly air,
And makes a feast of plain and scanty fare.
I read a verse when paths grow rough to climb,
Then trudge on gayly to the lilting rime.

Yet must I pause to greet my brother man,
To aid him with his burden when I can;
Else would those well-worn leaves look scorn at me,
As traitor to our pact of sympathy.

Would I not lose great joy of pilgrimage,
Without the gentle soul on each blithe page?
It is the sum of rare good-fellowship,
One little book I carry in my script!

—*From The Independent.*

Enfoldings.

By Mary Mapes Dodge.

The snowflake that softly, all night, is whitening tree-top and pathway;
The avalanche suddenly rushing with darkness and death to the hamlet.

The ray stealing in through the lattice, to waken the day-loving baby;
The pitiless horror of light in the sun-smitten reach of the desert.

The seed with its wondrous surprise of welcome young leaflet and blossom;
The despair of the wilderness tangle, and grim, taunting forest unending.

The happy west wind as it startles some noon-laden flower from its dreaming;
The hurricane crashing its way through the homes and the life of the valley.

The play of the jetlets of flame where the children laugh out on the hearthstone;
The town and the prairie enswirled in the glare of the red devastation.

The glide of a wave on the sands with its myriad sparkle in breaking;
The roar and the fury of ocean, a limitless maelstrom of ruin.

The leaping of heart unto heart with bliss that can never be spoken;
The passion that maddens, and blights the God-given love that enshrines us.

. . . . . .

For this do I tremble and start when the rose on the vine taps my shoulder;
For this, when the storm beats me down, my soul groweth bolder and bolder.

—*From "Poems and Verses."*

You Can Easily Operate This Typewriter Yourself

Don't worry your correspondent.

Don't write him anything by hand that takes him time to make out—that may leave him in doubt—that he can't easily read.

And, don't fill out legal papers or card memos—or make out accounts or hotel menus in your own handwriting.

It looks bad, reflects on your standing, makes people think you can't afford a stenographer, and is sometimes ambiguous.

You can write out your letters—make out an abstract—fill in an insurance policy—enter your card memos—make out your accounts, or a hotel menu—or do any kind of writing you need, on any kind, size or thickness of paper, and space any way you want on

The OLIVER Typewriter

The Standard Visible Writer

You can write any of these things yourself if you do not happen to have a Stenographer.

For you can easily learn, with a little practice, to write just as rapidly, and as perfectly, as an expert operator on the OLIVER. Because the OLIVER is the simplified typewriter. And you can see every word you write. About 80 per cent. more durable than any other typewriter, because it has about 80 per cent. less wearing points than most other typewriters.

80 per cent. easier to write with than these other complicated, intricate machines that require "humoring"—technical knowledge—long practice and special skill to operate.

Than machines which cannot be adjusted to any special space—with which it is impossible to write abstracts, insurance policies, or odd sized documents except you buy expensive special attachments requiring experts to operate.

You can adjust the OLIVER to any reasonable space—you can write on any reasonable size and thickness of paper, right out to the very edge, without the aid of any expensive attachment or special skill, and your work will be neat appearing, legible and clear.

For the OLIVER is the typewriter for the doctor, the lawyer, the insurance agent, the merchant, the hotel proprietor—or any man who does his own writing.

Write us now for our booklet on the simplified features of the OLIVER.

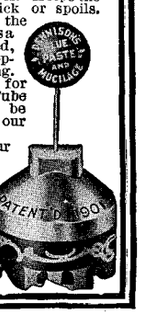
THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO.
130 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Principal Foreign Office: 75 Queen Victoria St., London, Eng

In Every Home
In Every School
On Every Desk, use

Dennison's

Glue, Paste or Mucilage

The sweetest, cleanest and best adhesives made. Sold in Dennison's Patent Pin Tubes. Keeps the contents air-tight—never gets thick or spoils. Will keep for years. This disc is the head of the pin, pull it out—insures a clear passage. No brush required, apply direct from the tube, a clean operation, no sticky fingers, no spilling.



If Dennison's Adhesives are not for sale at your dealer's, a patent Pin Tube of Glue, Paste or Mucilage will be mailed on receipt of 10 cents by our nearest store.

Please address Dept. 22 at our nearest store.

DENNISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
THE TAG MAKERS
Boston, 26 Franklin St.
New York, 15 John St.
Philadelphia, 1007 Chestnut St.
Chicago, 128 Franklin St.
St. Louis, 413 North 4th St.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Indian Summer.

BY MARGARET SHERWOOD.

Faint blue the distant hills before,
Yellow the harvest lands behind;
Wayfarers we upon the path
The thistledown goes out to find.

On naked branch and empty nest,
The woodland's blended gold and red,
Dim glory lies which autumn shares
With faces of the newly dead.

Tender this moment of the year
To eyes that seek and feet that roam;
It is the lifting of the latch,
A footstep on the flags of home.

Now may the peace of withered grass
And goldenrod abide with you;
Abide with me—for what is death?
Fall of a leaf against the blue.

—*From Scribner's Magazine* (Nov.).

The Fugitives.

BY FLORENCE WILKINSON.

We are they that go, that go
Plunging before the hidden blow.
We run the byways of the earth
For we are fugitive from birth,
Blindfolded, with wide hands abroad
That sow, that sow the sullen sod.

We can not wait, we can not stop
For flushing field or quickened crop;
The orange bow of dusky dawn
Glimmers our smoking swathe upon:
Blindfolded still, we hurry on.

How do we know the ways we run
That are blindfolded from the sun?
We stagger swiftly to the Call,
Our wide hands feeling for the wall.

Oh ye who climb to some clear heaven
By grace of day and leisure given,
Pity us, fugitive and driven,
The lithe whip curling on our track,
The headlong haste that looks not back!

—*From McClure's Magazine* (Nov.).

A Ballad of the Road.

BY CONSTANCE D'ARCY MACKAY.

Oh, a gypsy longing stirs your heart
When Autumn's sounding the rover's call!
"Oh, leave the city and leave the mart,
Come out, come out where the red leaves fall,
And asters flame by each gray stone wall!
Have done with cares that fetter and goad.
Heed ye and harken ye one and all,
And know the joys of the winding road!"

A veil of purple lies on the hills,
Your step moves swift to some unknown air—
Forgotten music of boughs and rills—
The oaks are russet, the maples flare,
The sumach's splendor glows here and there,
And your weary heart has slipped its load,
Oh, bright the sunlight as on you fare
Tasting the joys of the winding road!

Odors of earth when the wild winds blow,
New views to greet you at each hill's crest,
Color and beauty where'er you go—
These shall add to your journey's zest.
And when the daylight dies in the west
A star-hung roof for your night's abode,
A bed of pine and a dreamless rest—
These are the joys of the winding road.

Oh, ye of the town who do not know
How blithe and free is the rover's code!
Come out, come out where the glad winds blow!
There's joy for all on the winding road!

—*From Town and Country.*

A woman is as old as she looks
How old do you look?

The secret is in the pores. Pompeian Massage Cream clears and cleans them when choked by dust and by talcum powder put on to remove grease and shine. On this all its other work depends.

An open skin means a healthy cleanliness and a free circulation of the blood to the surface. So-called "black-heads" and other disfigurements go with one massage, while the healthy, ruddy glow remains.

It Makes a Woman Beautiful

Every gentlewoman knows that her attractiveness depends on a clear complexion and good coloring. The most beautiful *features* in the world are unpleasant with a yellow, oily, muddy skin. Pompeian Cream brings the blood to the pores and removes *shine*. It contains no grease, so it *makes no shine of its own*.

Pompeian
Massage Cream

Removes Wrinkles Forever

Wrinkles are caused by loose skin. Pompeian Massage Cream is a true *skin food*, and used with gentle massage fills the little valleys, builds out sunken cheeks and insures smooth, ruddy, firm skin. It also *develops the bust*, whether small by nature, wasted by illness, or reduced by nursing.

Pompeian Cream makes "cosmetics" unnecessary. Nothing else is needed for perfect results. Even face powder (which clogs the pores) should be avoided, as Pompeian Cream removes all face shine. Pompeian Massage Cream is massaged *in* and then rubbed *out*—the dirt comes with it. It works by going—not by staying.

POMPEIAN TRADE MARK MASSAGE CREAM

We prefer you to buy of your dealer whenever possible. Do not accept a substitute for Pompeian under any circumstances. If your dealer does not keep it, send us his name, and we will send a 50c. or $1.00 jar of the cream postpaid on receipt of price.

All This We Prove With Our Sample—Sent Free

with one copy of our beautifully illustrated book on Facial Massage—a practical course which enables any gentlewoman to become expert in this most necessary of modern aids to cleanliness—if you will send us the name of your dealer and state whether he does or does not sell Pompeian Cream.

Gentlemen who appreciate a clear, ruddy skin, also find it a great luxury, particularly after shaving. It removes the soap rubbed into the pores and takes away the smart after a close shave. Tell your husband, brother or sweetheart about it. It is applied by the best barbers (look for the name and trade mark on the jar) or may be used at home.

POMPEIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY
15 Prospect Street **Cleveland, Ohio**

DENTACURA
Tooth Paste

Differs from the ordinary dentifrice in minimizing the causes of decay. Endorsed by thousands of Dentists. It is deliciously flavored, and a delightful adjunct to the dental toilet.

For sale at best stores. 25c. per tube. Avoid substitutes. Send for our **free** book "Taking Care of the Teeth," which contains valuable information concisely written.

DENTACURA COMPANY
144 ALLING ST., NEWARK, N. J., U. S. A.

A USEFUL ARTICLE
25 cents

One used daily, saving time and trouble, is the "COOK POCKET PENCIL SHARPENER." Used like a knife, making any length point desired, retaining the chips in a little box. Blades are of the best tempered steel, body is brass and heavily nickeled, size convenient for pocket or purse. For sale by dealers or sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. Stamps taken

H. C. COOK COMPANY,
17 Main Street, Ansonia, Conn.

The Art of Travel

The best book printed discussing the practical problems of European travel. 180 pages. In paper, twenty cents; in cloth, fifty cents.

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
201 Clarendon Street, Boston, Mass.

ROYALTY PAID ON SONG-POEMS and Musical Compositions. We arrange and popularize. Address PIONEER MUSIC PUB. CO., (Inc.) 343 Manhattan Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Crankidoxology.

Being a Mental Attitude from Bernard Pshaw.

By Wallace Irwin.

It's wrong to be thoroughly human,
It's stupid alone to be good,
And why should the "virtuous" woman
Continue to do as she should?
(It's stupid to do as you should!)

For I'd rather be famous than pleasant,
I'd rather be rude than polite;
It' easy to sneer
When you're witty and queer,
And I'd rather be Clever than Right.

I'm bored by mere Shakespeare and Milton,
Tho Hubbard compels me to rave;
If I should lay laurels to wilt on
That fogy Shakespearean grave,
How William would squirm in his grave!

For I'd rather be Pshaw than be Shakespeare,
I'd rather be candid than wise;
And the way I amuse
Is to roundly abuse
The Public I feign to despise.

I'm a Socialist, loving my brother
In quite an original way,
With my maxim, "Detest One Another"—
Tho, faith, I don't mean what I say.
(It's beastly to mean what you say!)

For I'm fonder of talk than of Husbands,
And I'm fonder of fads than of Wives,
So I say unto you,
If you don't as you do
You will do as you don't all your lives.

My "Candida's" ruddy as coral,
With thoughts quite too awfully plain—
If folks would just call me Immoral
I'd feel that I'd not lived in vain.
(It's nasty, this living in vain!)

For, I'd rather be Martyred than Married,
I'd rather be tempted than tamed,
And if I had my way
(At least, so I say)
All Babes would be labeled "Unclaimed."

I'm an epigrammatical Moses,
Whose humorous tablets of stone
Condemn affectations and poses—
Excepting a few of my own.
(I dote on a few of my own.)

For my method of booming the market
When Managers ask for a play
Is to say on a bluff,
"I'm so fond of my stuff
That I don't want it acted—go 'way!"

THE STATISTICS OF COCOA IMPORTATIONS SHOW THAT IMPORTATIONS OF CHEAP (LOW GRADE) BEANS HAVE INCREASED ALMOST 50% AND IMPORTATIONS OF HIGH GRADE BEANS HAVE DECREASED.

WE HAVE USED AND ARE USING THE SAME QUALITY OF BEANS AS ALWAYS: THE BEST ONLY-

DRAW YOUR OWN CONCLUSIONS--

QUALITY & PRICE REMAIN THE SAME

WITH Kuyler's COCOA.

WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WINCHESTER

HUNTING RIFLES FOR BIG GAME.

There are many makes of hunting rifles, but only one that is always reliable: that's the Winchester. Winchester Repeating Rifles repeat. They don't jam, catch or fail to extract. On your big-game hunting trip, don't handicap yourself with an unreliable rifle—take a Winchester. They are made in calibers suitable for all kinds of hunting and in styles and weights to meet a wide diversity of tastes. Winchester Rifles and Winchester Cartridges are made for one another.

FREE: Send name and address on a postal card for our large illustrated catalogue.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., - - - - NEW HAVEN, CONN.

DIAMONDS on CREDIT

What is *your* knowledge of Diamonds? Could *you* tell the proper price of a genuine Diamond? Could *you* detect a brilliant, imitation stone from the genuine? If not, don't take risks when you buy. Make sure of getting a genuine Diamond at the lowest market price, by ordering from a house of *national reputation*. Ours is the oldest Diamond House in the Trade. We give a guarantee of genuineness with every Diamond we sell, and to persons of good character we give terms of credit. *Transactions strictly confidential.*

20% Down and 10% per Month

By importing Diamonds "in the rough," polishing them here and selling them direct to consumers, we can quote prices 20% lower than any competitor. If you can duplicate our values at your dealer's, we will take back your purchase and refund your money. *Send for our free catalogue number 13*

J. M. LYON & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1843

65-67-69 Nassau Street New York

Whitman Saddle

The one saddle always preferred by discriminating riders. It is the highest type of the saddler's art. Correct in every line—always comfortable for the horse and rider. Complete catalogue sent free, showing the Whitman for men and women, and everything from "Saddle to Spur." Address

$12 to $65

The Mehlbach Saddle Co., 104 Chambers St., New York

Successors to The Whitman Saddle Co.

PATENTS

Our Hand Book on Patents, Trade-Marks, etc., sent free. Patents procured through Munn & Co., receive free notice in the

Scientific American

MUNN & CO., 359 Broadway, N. Y.

Branch Office: 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

CHARMING GLIMPSES OF A FASCINATING LAND

THINGS SEEN IN MOROCCO

By A. J. DAWSON

Author of "Daniel Whyte," "African Nights' Entertainment," "Hidden Manna," etc., etc.

A bundle of fascinating sketches, stories, jottings, impressions, and tributes from Morocco. The author combines intimate knowledge with the skill to impart and the imagination to vivify it. He reproduces the Oriental atmosphere admirably in this book.

"His vivid and realistic pictures of the Moor and his country can hardly fail to be largely read with profit and enlightenment by all who would know something of Morocco as it really is."—*Daily Telegraph.*

8vo, cloth, ornamental cover, 17 full-page illustrations. $2.50 net.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK

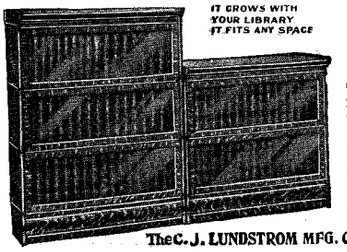
The Concise Standard Dictionary

Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary. It contains the orthography, pronunciation, and meaning of about 28,000 words. 16mo, cloth, 60 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, New York

FREE We have just published a handsome new circular of F. Berkeley Smith's trilogy of books on Paris with many Pictures of Parisian Life by the author and by famous French artists. It will be mailed free upon request. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

On Approval, Freight Paid Per Section $1.00 without Door $1.75 with Door



The "Lundstrom" Sectional Bookcase

Pronounced the Best by its Thousands of Users

The Lundstrom cases are made under our own patents, in our own factory, and the entire production is sold direct to the home and office. That is the reason we can offer them at such reasonable prices. In purchasing a Lundstrom Sectional Bookcase you are not helping to test a doubtful experiment, but are getting an article which time and experience have proven a wonderful success. Our sectional bookcases are the product of years of undivided attention to this one line of manufacture. Every book section has **non-binding**, disappearing **glass door** and is highly finished in **Solid Golden Oak.** Tops and bases, $1.00 each. **Write for illustrated catalogue No. 56 K**

All Goods Sold Direct From Factory Only

The C. J. LUNDSTROM MFG. CO., Little Falls, N. Y., Mfrs. of Sectional Bookcases and Filing Cabinets

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

I'm the club-ladies' Topic of Topics,
Where solemn discussions are spent
In struggles as hot as the tropics,
Attempting to find what I meant,
(*I* Never Can Tell what I meant!)

For it's fun to make bosh of the Gospel,
And it's sport to make gospel of Bosh,
While divorcées hurrah
For the Sayings of Pshaw
And his sub-psychological Josh.

—*From "At the Sign of the Dollar"* (Fox & Duffield).

Wardens of the Wave.

BY ALFRED AUSTIN.

[Written for the Trafalgar Centennial, and published simultaneously in the London *Times* and New York *Times*. Copyright, 1905.]

Not to exult in braggart vein
Over our gallant foes,
Nor boast of victories on the main
Which Heaven alone bestows.
Vainglorious clarion, clamorous drum,
For which the vulgar crave—
Not these, not any such become
The wardens of the wave.

No, but when slumbering war-hounds wake
To one's last gasp of breath,
Face combat for one's country's sake
With male disdain of death.
'Twas thus did Nelson live, did die,
Far from his land and home,
Making his roof of storm-swept sky,
His pillow of the foam.

And, if to-day our race recall
His last triumphant doom,
Place wreaths on his unfading pall
And flowers about his tomb,
'Tis to remind us still to keep
Aggression's lust in awe,
And with dominion of the deep
Guard freedom, peace, and law.

Nor yet alone upon the waves
That sentinel our shore,
Service that disciplines, not enslaves,
Should rule us as of yore;
So that our island citadel
May tranquilly respond,
With the clear signal, All is well,
To every sea beyond.

PERSONAL.

One on Andrew Carnegie.—The story is told in the Springfield *Republican* that Andrew Carnegie asked a young man who was about to become a student at Jena to get for him an autograph of Professor Haeckel. When it arrived it read thus: "Ernest Haeckel gratefully acknowledges the receipt from Andrew Carnegie of a Zumpt microscope for the biological laboratory of the Jena University." Mr. Carnegie made good, admiring the scientist more than ever.

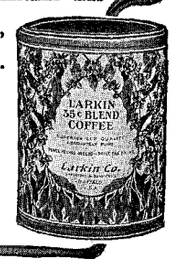
Descendants of Napoleon's Marshals Ask Aid. — Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte, grandnephew of Napoleon I., is constantly receiving requests for aid from the descendants of Napoleon's marshals. Says a despatch to the New York *Times:*

"Hardly a day passes that he does not receive a letter from France informing him that the writer is a descendant of one of Napoleon's marshals; that he has read in the Paris papers of Mr. Bonaparte's great fame and consequence in America, and that he knows that nothing will please the Secretary of the Navy more than to extend a little financial assistance for the sake of old times at Marengo and Austerlitz.

"Most of these appeals come from descendants of Marshal Ney. The Secretary is fast becoming con-

Don't forget the half you save by using
BENSDORP'S
ROYAL DUTCH
COCOA
There's economy under the Yellow Wrapper.
Try Bensdorp's (Blue Label) Cooking Chocolate.
1/2 1/2
Send 10 cents for trial can to S. L. Bartlett, Importer, Boston.

THE LARKIN IDEA SAVES MONEY
HOMES FURNISHED WITHOUT COST
Buying from the retailer is too expensive; he cannot afford to give a $20.00 retail value for $10.00—we do. In purchasing from us, the manufacturers, $10.00 worth of
Laundry and Toilet Soaps, Toilet Articles, Coffee, Teas, Spices, Extracts, Baking Powder, etc.,
you receive the saved middlemen's profits and expenses in this
$10.00 Reclining Chair Free.
Larkin Premiums number nearly 900 and all are of thorough workmanship. A family can use a $10.00 assortment of Larkin Products every few weeks and the home may be furnished comfortably and elegantly with the saving.
THREE MILLION SATISFIED CUSTOMERS
are the result of thirty years' fair and liberal dealings. The high quality of Larkin Products and Premiums has made them a standard of excellence. All orders filled subject to Thirty Days' Trial; money refunded if dissatisfied.
Write for New Premium List 72
and Larkin Product Booklet —we have more of interest to tell you.



Larkin Co.
Established, 1875. BUFFALO, N. Y.

A-C PIPE
MODERATE SMOKING NOT ONLY SAFE BUT BENEFICIAL.
AIDS DIGESTION. PROLONGS LIFE.
SEND FOR BOOKLET
THE A-C PIPE CO., 807 Times Building, New York
$50.00 Prize. See "Literary Digest," October 21, 1905, p. 505

Your dentist is intelligent, and he is my best friend.
Sold Only in a Yellow Box—for your protection. Curved handle and face to fit the mouth. Bristles in irregular tufts—cleans between the teeth. Hole in handle and hook to hold it.
This means much to cleanly persons—the only ones who like our brush.

The Pro-phy-lac-tic
Adults' 35c. Youths' 25c. Children's 25c.
By mail or at dealers. Send for our free booklet, "Tooth Truths." FLORENCE MFG. CO., 14 Fine St., Florence, Mass.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

vinced that Ney was the original anti-race suicide apostle of France, so great is their number. Each of these letters reminds the Secretary of his granduncle styled Ney 'the bravest of the brave,' and recalls the fact that, on the return from Elba, Ney, when sent against Napoleon, turned his arms over to the Emperor. They point out that this service was of inestimable value to Napoleon and delicately suggest that his grandnephew may feel like liquidating a part of the debt.

"One of the letters comes from a Ney who has served in the French army. He encloses a brilliantly colored portrait of himself, illustrious in baggy trousers of a bright red hue."

His Client Won the Case.—The late Charles P. Thompson, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, at one time in his practise had a client named Michael Dougherty, who had been arrested for the illegal sale of liquor, but the police had no evidence except one pint of whisky, which they found in his alleged kitchen bar-room. The Boston *Herald*, in relating this story, continues:

"In the Superior Court this evidence was produced and a somewhat vivid claim made of *prima-facie* evidence of guilt by the prosecuting attorney. During all this time Mr. Thompson was silent. When his turn came for the defense he arose and said:

"'Michael Dougherty, take the stand.' And 'Mike,' with big red nose, unshaven face, bleared eyes, and a general appearance of dilapidation and dejection, took the stand.

"'Michael Dougherty, look upon the jury. Gentlemen of the jury, look on Michael Dougherty,' said Mr. Thompson. All complied. Mr. Thompson himself silently and steadily gazing at 'Mike' for a moment, slowly and with solemnity turned to the jury and said: 'Gentlemen of the jury, do you mean to say to this Court and to me that you honestly and truly believe that Michael Dougherty, if he had a pint of whisky, would sell it?'

"It is needless to say 'Mike' was acquitted."

Roosevelt and Mrs. Jackson.—One of the chief features of the President's visit to Charlotte, N. C., was his meeting with Mrs. T. J. Jackson, widow of General "Stonewall" Jackson. Mrs. Jackson lives within a stone's throw of the station, and when the train pulled in she was present as the head of the committee of women appointed by Mayor McNinch to receive Mrs. Roosevelt. When the President was introduced, he took her hand and said:

"'Mrs. Jackson, you do not know how glad I am to meet you. What, the widow of the great Stonewall Jackson! Why, it is worth the whole trip down here to have a chance to shake your hand!'

"He referred to her grandson, Jackson Christian, whom he appointed to a cadetship at West Point.

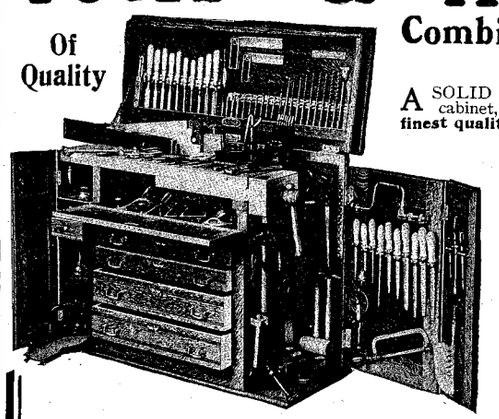
"'He is a mighty fine fellow, Mrs. Jackson, a mighty fine fellow, by Jove!' he exclaimed enthusiastically.

"The Citizens' Committee stood in waiting while he escorted Mrs. Jackson to Mrs. Roosevelt and introduced her.

"While the President was speaking in the park Mrs. Jackson entertained Mrs. Roosevelt at her home, aided by a hundred women. After Mrs. Roosevelt had returned to the car she sent a handsome bouquet of American Beauty roses and a note to Mrs. Jackson."

Tools & Hardware

Of Quality



Combination Bench and Tool Cabinet

A SOLID OAK, brass-trimmed, highly finished cabinet, with work-bench and vise, and 95 of the **finest quality standard carpenters' tools.**

Complete, as illustrated above, - - - $85.00

We make also the following Outfits in polished oak, brass-trimmed Wall Cabinets shaped like a suit case, but larger, with same grade of tools as above:

No. 51,	14 Tools . .	$5.00
No. 52,	24 " . .	10.00
No. 53,	36 " . .	15.00
No. 54,	40 " . .	20.00

Our prices are f. o. b. New York, giving the best tools made (instead of cheap tools, and paying the freight).

Special Tool Outfit Catalogue **No. 1744** illustrates and describes all five outfits. Send for copy.

Our lines include Builders', Cabinet and Piano Hardware, Bolts, Screws, Nuts and Factory Supplies, and all kinds of Small Tools for Wood and Metal Workers (also Benches and Tools for Manual Training). We deal with consumers direct and invite correspondence.

We issue many Special Catalogues, among which are the following:

No. 1745, Wood-Carvers' Tools | ***No. 1746, Clay Modeling and Plaster Carving Tools***
No. 1747, Venetian Iron and Tools
No. 1770, "Tourist" Autokit

The "Tourist" Autokit is made up of the very best selected tools obtainable and is the highest type of repairing outfit for road use. The "Tourist" is especially arranged with reference to its quality and utility and embodies every possible permanent and emergency value that can be included in a kit of this size.

Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co.
Hardware, Tools, Supplies and Piano Materials.
New York, Since 1848.
4th Ave. and 13th St., Block South of Union Square.

Saves money saves labor

The PECK-WILLIAMSON Co.

NOW is the time to fix these facts on your mind: The Peck-Williamson *Underfeed Furnace* will perfectly heat your home at ½ to ⅔ of your present cost for fuel—it will save half the labor—it will do away with *all* furnace troubles.

But what *actual users* say counts more than any printed promises of ours. Read, then, this letter dated July 1, 1905, from Mr. E. H. Hooper, Cumberland Mills, Maine. There's the force of *fact* in it.

"You installed a Peck-Williamson *Underfeed Furnace* in my home during the severest cold weather last winter. You have more than made good every claim. For convenience, economy, cleanliness, pure, healthful, clean heat, you make no boast when you call it the *famous Underfeed* furnace. I am so well satisfied it would give me pleasure to show any one my furnace and you can at all times refer any one to me."

The *Underfeed* burns "right side up"—good results from cheapest coal. No bother, smoke or smell.

Heating plans and service of our engineering department, absolutely free. Let us send you **Free** our *Underfeed* Book and facsimile voluntary letters proving every claim we make.

THE PECK-WILLIAMSON CO.
304 West Fifth St., = = Cincinnati, Ohio
Dealers are invited to write for our very attractive proposition.

Water Supply for Country Homes

Deliver water from spring or stream to house, stable, lawn, storage tank, etc., by the automatic working

RIFE HYDRAULIC ENGINES

Always going without attention. Raise 30 feet for every foot fall. 80% efficiency. Large plants for irrigation, equipping towns, railroad tanks, etc. Over 5,000 in use. Catalogue and estimates free.

RIFE ENGINE CO., - - 2004 Trinity Bldg., New York

The **Velvet Grip** HOSE SUPPORTER

Never Slips nor Tears

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED

SUBSTITUTES MAY BE OFFERED YOU TO INCREASE DEALERS' PROFITS

INSIST ON HAVING THE GENUINE

CUSHION BUTTON

Sample pair, Mer. 25c, Silk 50c. Mailed on receipt of price.

LOOK FOR THE NAME ON EVERY LOOP

GEORGE FROST CO., Makers, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

INSURANCE companies have always supposed that the only way they could write policies was by means of canvassing agents, so they have hired armies of door-to-door men who have received enormous commissions.

In addition to this the companies have maintained expensive branch offices, which have eaten up the policyholders' money. This agency notion has been a great mistake and fearfully expensive. Insurance is now written pleasantly and cheaply by advertising and correspondence, and the insurance public like that way much better than the agency way.

The LIFE-INSURANCE CLUB OF NEW YORK is the only old-line insurance company employing this method. Incidentally it is a great success, full of common sense and just what the people demand.

If you want the best insurance in the best way you ought to look into this matter. We will help you. Write for particulars. They will be sent by mail only. We have no agents.

In your first letter please do not fail to state:

1st. Your *occupation*.
2d. The *exact date* of your birth.

If you mention the DIGEST we will also put you down for a FREE subscription to the LICNY DIAL, a bright little magazine published by the Club.
Address

Life-Insurance Club of New York
(Section D 3)
RICHARD WIGHTMAN, President
427 Fifth Avenue, New York City

FLEXIBLE FLYER
The Sled that Steers

BEATS every other sled because the steering bar curves the spring steel runners. This steers the sled without dragging the foot or scraping the runner sidewise, so it goes a great deal faster and much farther. Draws like any other sled but is lighter and pulls easier. Steering makes it safe from accident—saves its cost by saving shoes—prevents wet feet and colds. With spring steel runners, pressed steel supports, second growth white ash seat and frame, it is light yet practically indestructible, and handsomely finished. It is the only sled that girls can properly control. Ask at your dealer's, and don't take anything else. If they don't keep it, let us know.

Model Sled FREE
Our cardboard model sled will show you just how it works and give you lots of fun. Sent free by mail with illustrated booklet giving full information regarding sizes and prices.

S. L. ALLEN & CO., Box 1100 N, Philadelphia, Pa.
Patentees and Manufacturers

Send for this
Print your own cards, circulars, &c. Press $5. Small newspaper press $18. Money saver. Print for others, big profits. Typesetting easy, printed rules sent. Write to makers for catalog, presses, type, paper, &c. THE PRESS CO., MERIDEN, CONN.

The Initiation of Bacon.—Robert Bacon, First Assistant Secretary of State and former partner of J. P. Morgan, was recently initiated into the Kitchen Cabinet by President Roosevelt. The other members of the Kitchen Cabinet, we are told by the Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, are Gifford Pinchot, Forester for the United States; James R. Garfield, Commissioner of Corporations; Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, and one or two other close personal friends of the President. The correspondent writes:

"'It rained pitchforks, and the President had a reception to the American Bankers' Association on hand. He got tired after a time and sent word to Pinchot and Bacon to come to the White House at four o'clock. 'Put on some old clothes,' the President's message said, 'for I intend to initiate Bacon.'

"Bacon is rich and so is Pinchot, and the question of clothes does not bother them much. They were at the White House at four o'clock in natty business suits, patent-leather shoes, and all that sort of thing. They found the President dressed in a very old and very disreputable suit, with a Rough-Rider hat and a pair of heavy shoes. The President looked at Bacon and Pinchot, grinned and said: 'Come on; we'll take a tramp.'

"They went out into the rain. The President led the way and took his companions out Pennsylvania avenue through Georgetown and down a narrow street to the bank of the canal. There was a bridge about a mile down the canal, but none at the point where the President stopped.

"'Oh! well,' said Colonel Roosevelt, 'it doesn't matter. Bacon, you take our watches and pocketbooks, and Pinchot and I will wade across. You go down to that bridge yonder and meet us on the other side.'

"'Not by a darn sight,' said Bacon, who was an athlete himself when he was in college. 'I came out on this walk with you and I am going where you go.'

"'Bully!' shouted the President. 'Come on, then!' He plunged into the canal, and Pinchot and Bacon followed. The water was about 3 feet 6 inches deep at its deepest point. The three men waded across, the President leading. They were thoroughly wet from the heavy rain, so the further ducking made no difference, but when the President got on the other side and looked at the patent-leather shoes and natty business suits of Bacon and Pinchot he grinned again.

"They walked several miles on the other side of the canal and came swinging back to the city about six o'clock. The President told Bacon he had been initiated and was a full-fledged member of the Kitchen Cabinet. Bacon is now open to all sorts of invitations from the President for exercise in the open air.

"When Pinchot got home he was met at the door by the ancient negro mammy who has been in his family for years, and who was Pinchot's nurse. 'Well, Massa Gif,' said the mammy, holding up her hands in horror, 'you suhtainly am a sight. You'se bin out wif dat President ag'in.'"

Dr. Barnardo's Experiences.—Dr. Thomas John Barnardo, the founder and director of many philanthropic institutions in London, who died on September 20, saw a good deal of the seamy side of life and had many curious experiences to relate. Here are some taken from the *Westminster Gazette* (London):

"To some one who once asked if he could 'hire infants' or 'borrow infants,' he replied, 'Yes; and buy them, too.'

"'I know of several lodging-houses where I could hire a baby from fourpence to a shilling a day. The prettier the child is, the better; should it happen to be a cripple, or possessing particularly thin arms and face, it is always worth a shilling. Little girls always demand a higher price than boys. I knew of one woman—her supposed husband sells chickweed and groundsel—who has carried a baby exactly the same size for the last nine or ten years!'

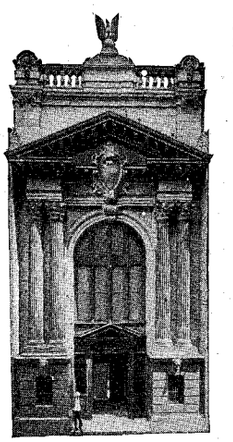
"Dr. Barnardo added that he himself had in days gone by bought children in order to rescue them. Such a step has not been needful of late years, owing to

Securing Your Future In a New Way

One of the most prominent banks in America—The Colonial Trust Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is offering a unique way to provide a fund for business or other use, available in five, ten, fifteen or twenty years' time.

THE COLONIAL ENDOWMENT CONTRACT

agrees to pay $1,000—or any amount, in even thousands—upon payment of $34.20 per thousand, annually, for 20 years. Or you can get a 5, 10, or 15 year contract. When you make the first payment, the contract is delivered to you.



The Colonial Trust Company Building

You can withdraw your money at any time, by giving proper notice—or your heirs can get it at once should you die before payment is completed; or they may continue payments and collect the full face value of the contract at maturity.

Each year, the withdrawal value of your accrued payments is greater. Our booklet A gives the exact figures.

The Colonial Endowment Contract is a sure and safe way to provide for your own future; for your children's education—or for any specific purpose. The annual payments are easy to meet and give you an incentive to save a definite sum for a definite use—which is a great improvement over the ordinary savings bank account.

Compare—The Colonial Endowment Contract aken together with a TERM life insurance policy n a good company To—an Endowment Life Insurance Policy in the following particulars: 1st, Amount of your annual payments and your total payment. 2d, Cash surrender value. 3d, Death benefits. 4th, Your guarantee.

THE COLONIAL ACCUMULATION ENDOWMENT CONTRACT

is a plan to provide a fund of $1,000, $5,000 or $100,000 in 5, 10, 15 or 20 years, by paying a certain sum down, in cash, and leaving it to accumulate for the period chosen. For instance:

If you want $1,000—to be paid for in 20 years—then pay $502.56 cash to the Colonial Trust Company. You will immediately receive a contract for $1,000, due in 20 years. When the time limit expires, you will receive the $1,000, in cash, as agreed.

These methods of obtaining funds are of especial interest to all classes of people—from the laborer to the millionaire. Nobody knows how soon accident or misfortune may make the possession of ready money imperative. The thrifty and the provident will buy a Colonial Endowment Contract or a Colonial Accumulation Endowment Contract—and rest easy as to the future.

The safety of money thus invested is assured by the fact that every dollar paid for the Colonial Endowment or Accumulation Endowment Contracts is secured by approved securities of known value, kept separate from the other assets of this Company. A further guarantee lies in the great strength of the Colonial Trust Company, whose total resources amount to $20,000,000.00. The officials and trustees of the Company include many of Pittsburgh's most conservative and respected citizens, representing almost every line of trade for which the Iron City is noted.

For full information kindly cut off and mail the coupon herewith.

THE COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY
317 FOURTH AVE — 314-316 DIAMOND ST.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Tear off or clip along the dotted line.)

COUPON

THE COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
Dept. A 40, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gentlemen: Please send me booklet A, about the Colonial Endowment Contracts.

Name .....

Address .....

County ..... State .....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CATALOGUE FREE

Fall and Winter Catalogue containing everything in the Woman's Wear, mailed FREE. Write for it to-day.

No. 19x210. — Extremely stylish coat, made of a superior quality of Cheviot. The coat is the correct stylish 40-inch length for this season. It has the box back, is half lined, and also the sleeves are lined with a heavy durable satin. The garment is strapped and plaited to form a yoke effect. Made collarless and is trimmed at neck and cuffs with velvet prettily braided. Colors black, navy blue, or brown. Sizes 32 to 44 bust measure. Our special price, **$7.50**

No. 19x210 $7.50

No. 19x211 $9.75

No. 19x211.—This handsome coat is made of that stylish, durable cloth "Panne Cheviot." It measures full 44 inches in length, and has the tight-fitting back. The piecoat and also the sleeves are lined with a heavy quality of satin. Coat is cut collarless style and is trimmed around neck and cuffs with stitched velvet. Four wide broadcloth straps run the full length of the garment back and front. These are closely tailorstitched, giving to the garments an exquisite and stylish appearance. Coat comes in black only. Sizes 32 to 44 bust measure. If you want to wear the most stylish, stunning coat in your city, order this special bargain before our stock is exhausted. Price..... **$9.75**

We have No Branch Houses

THE BIG STORE IN A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.

We Employ No Agents.

CALOX The Oxygen Tooth Powder

Is cleanly, it is antiseptic, it prevents decay by destroying germs, it renders the brush aseptic, keeps the mouth wholesome and the teeth white. It is not a secret preparation, but a scientific product of the chemical laboratory.

Send for sample and booklet "Care of the Teeth."

McKESSON & ROBBINS, 95 Fulton St., New York.

MY FREE BOOK

Is called **"How Money Grows"** and tells How to tell a good investment; how to invest small sums; how you can convert $100 into $358.83; how to guard against poor investments, etc., etc. If you are able to save $10 or more a month from your income you should not fail to own a copy. NOT AN ADVERTISEMENT of any investment but full to the brim with information that everyone should possess before they invest a dollar. Ask for it on a postal and I'll send it FREE by return mail.

W. M. OSTRANDER, 599 North American Bldg., Philada.

changes in the law, which enabled him to get possession of such children by better methods.

"Sometimes Dr. Barnardo received offers of large sums of money from persons who were desirous of his receiving their children into his homes without asking any questions.

"'A lady on one occasion came to Stepney in her carriage. A child was in it. I granted her an interview, and she laid down five £100 notes, saying they were mine if I would take the child and ask no questions. I did not take the child. Again, a well-known peer of the realm once sent his footman here with £100, asking me to take the footman's son. No. The footman could support his child. Gold and silver will never open my doors unless there is real destitution.'

"'It is for the homeless,' said the doctor, 'the actually destitute, that we open our doors day and night, without money and without price.'"

Having Fun with Opie Read.—Members of the New York Press Club had great sport recently at the expense of Opie Read and a few other members of the Chicago Press Club, who, after a visit to the President, came to New York. According to the New York *Times*, the plot was hatched by Robert W. Watchorn, the Commissioner of Immigration.

"When the visitors went over to Ellis Island they were pounced upon by the Government inspectors and hustled into the examination-room, where the desk inspectors proceeded to catechise them on the amount of money they carried, their age, place of birth, occupation or trade, criminal antecedents, etc.

"Opie Read confessed to the actual possession of seven cents and to nominal assets of $10 lent by him to one of his hosts of the New York Press Club. He had no friends in this country, he averred, and no profession or trade. He declared that he was a philosopher, but on being shown that philosophers came under the head of anarchists and were barred, he changed this to therapeutist, which the inspectors could not class.

"'Were you ever out of the United States?' Mr. Read was asked.

"'Yes, sir; in 1861,' he replied. 'When Tennessee left the Union I went out with her.'

"Mr. Read was given ten minutes to furnish a bondsman who would put up $7 as a guaranty that he would not become a public charge, but he could not do so. At length he was led with the rest to a table, where an elaborate luncheon was spread, and all was forgiven."

The Rise of John A. McCall.—John McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, which has been the center of startling revelations of the insurance investigating committee in New York, was given his first lift on the road to his present high position through the friendship of certain politicians in his home town of Albany, N. Y. He was brought up breathing the air of politics, says the New York *Evening Post*, for his father was the Democratic leader of the ward. After serving a short time as butcher's clerk, and taking a course in a business school, the friendship of politicians obtained him a place in the Albany assorting house for State currency, and later, when he was twenty-one, in the State Insurance Department. There began his acquaintance with the business which he has since followed. His salary at twenty-one was $900, and now, at fifty-six, it is $100,000. *The Post* says further:

"When Alton B. Parker spoke of John A. McCall as one having no politics except business, it was recognized that Mr. Parker was familiar with the man.

"McCall's first appointment came through the Democratic organization. When a Republican administration came in, he induced Republicans to preserve him in his place in the Insurance Department.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

7th Last scene that ends this eventful history.

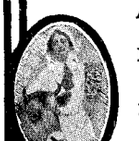
For Shakespeare's Seven Ages

is a boon to the aged, the infant, and the invalid. A delicious, invigorating food-drink, nutritious and easily digested, that agrees with the weakest stomach. More wholesome than tea, coffee or cocoa. It not only stimulates, but also strengthens and invigorates.

Pure, rich milk, combined with the nutritive elements of carefully selected malted grains.

In powder form, it makes a delicious table drink in a moment by simply stirring in water. The Lunch Tablets are a convenient, quick lunch for busy people, and a pleasant, wholesome confection for children.

At all druggists. Sample, vest pocket lunch case, also booklet, giving valuable recipes, sent free, if mentioned.

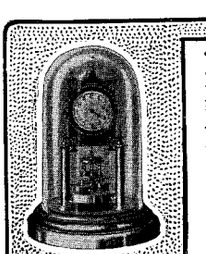


Ask for HORLICK'S; others are imitations.

Horlick's Food Company,

Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

London, England, Montreal, Canada.



For a Gift

the Anniversary Clock is the ideal remembrance for the Anniversary day—it is a rare gift that will last a lifetime, combining both beauty and utility. For your next anniversary gift, order one of our handsome

400 Day Clocks

and you will have the satisfaction of knowing your gift will be prized a lifetime. Price $15.60 express prepaid in the U.S. Write us today and we will send you our booklet "Anniversary Time."

Anderton & Son, Dept. F, Dayton, Ohio.

GIFTS **25cts. to $25,000.** Our catalogue (sent free) shows over 6000 new and beautiful gifts in diamonds, watches, silverwares, jewelry, china, glass, etc. Invaluable when buying holiday, birthday or wedding gifts. Goods sent on approval. Address:

MERMOD, JACCARD & KING, 401 B'way, St. Louis—400 5th Ave., New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Thus he served under three different Republican heads of the office till Grover Cleveland, a Democrat, became governor. Wood and Brady and Hamilton got Daniel S. Lamont to ask the Governor to elevate McCall to be chief of the department. As soon as Hill began to quarrel with Cleveland, McCall sided with Hill, along with the Albany lobby ring—Wood, McCabe, Hamilton, and the rest. Hill, as Lieutenant-governor, succeeded to the governorship when Cleveland resigned to take the presidency, and kept McCall in place till 1886. The Equitable offered McCall the position of comptroller at $15,000 a year, and he accepted. This is the position held by Thomas D. Jordan; part of its duties relate to legislators and the handling of politicians.

"McCall knew all the ins and outs of Albany by this time. Those old friends of his, Wood and Hamilton, and the men on committees whom he had known for years, assisted him with their statesmanship, and he seemed so capable that when President Beers was forced out of the New York Life by exposure of demoralization in its methods, McCall was selected for the vacancy. Heads of other great companies, who had in a way inherited their offices, came to rely upon him in matters of 'legislation and taxation,' and it was through his advice, about 1895, that his friend 'Andy' Hamilton was appointed counsel, the Mutual, the Equitable, and the New York Life sharing the expense. 'One for all and all for one' became the lobbying motto, and Hamilton made no accountings of the hundreds of thousands he has received in the last seven or eight years."

The Sultan's Fear of Death.—The fear of a violent death has led the Sultan of Turkey to adopt some peculiar press laws. Nowhere is the censorship of the press more severe than at Constantinople, writes the Marquise de Fontenoy in the New York *Tribune*, and he goes on to say:

"Not one of the local papers was permitted to make any reference to the recent attempt on the life of the Sultan. The latter will not even allow the word 'anarchist' or 'socialist' to be used in any Stamboul newspaper. The words 'pest,' 'plague,' and 'cholera' are equally barred, the people succumbing to one of these maladies being invariably described as having fallen victims to 'an unknown disease.'

"Another rule insisted upon by the Sultan is that as far as the press is concerned every royal personage or monarch's death should be described as having been due to 'natural causes.' Thus when King Humbert was assassinated, the tragedy was described as follows: 'The King sank back dying in his carriage while acknowledging the enthusiastic and loyal salutations of his subjects.' No mention was made of the cause of his death. And when the late Shah was killed by a fanatic Babist, the Stamboul press recorded this event as follows: 'Toward noon the Shah felt himself somewhat indisposed. In the evening his corpse was brought back to the city.'

"When the fact is recalled that with the solitary exception of the late ex-Sultan Murad, every one of Abdul Hamid's predecessors on the throne has died a violent death, the reason for these peculiar press laws instituted by the Padishah will be appreciated."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

The Geography Lesson.—A teacher in one of our public schools was having a lesson upon latitude and its effect upon climate.

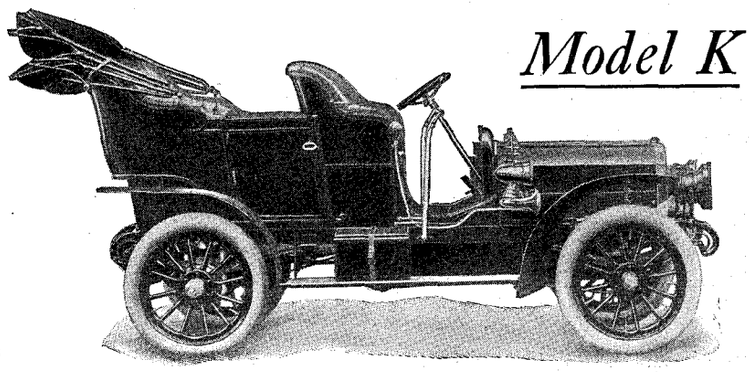
"Now, who can tell me," she inquired, "why it grows colder as we travel toward the north?" A youngster cried out, "It's because you get further away from the creator."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Infant Amenities.—PRETTY TEACHER IN PUBLIC SCHOOL (to pupil): "What are you laughing at, Johnny Billings—not at me!"

JOHNNY BILLINGS: "Oh, no, ma'am."

PRETTY TEACHER: "Then what else in school is there to laugh at?"—*New York Press.*

Why He Changed Faith.—A Southerner was telling of an old colored man in the neighborhood who first joined the Episcopal Church, then the Methodist, and next the Baptist, where he remained. Questioned as to the reason for his church travels he responded: "Well, suh, hit's this way: De 'Piscopals is gem-



Model K

To Prevent Accidents and "Breakdowns."

A CHAIN is only as strong as its *weakest* link."

The Car that "breaks down" on the road usually does so because of some *weak* spot in its material or construction which has been untested and unnoticed by the manufacturer.

Even the *best* steel may have a flaw concealed in the heart of it where the *eye* of an expert could not detect it.

The good intentions of the Maker may thus be defeated, if he trusts to the *eye* only in selecting materials.

The Car may be disabled, without warning, because of that hidden flaw, no matter how perfect the rest of its construction.

We don't trust Human Life to the *word* of a Steel Manufacturer, no matter how honest he be.

That's why we installed a powerful machine that absolutely *tests* the *strength* and *soundness* of each piece of metal as *accurately* as a scale tests weights.

All metal used in the Axles, Frames, Crank-shafts and Connecting-rods of Model K Wintons has been *tested* before acceptance, on this mighty machine, for *strength* and *soundness*.

No shipment of metal has been passed into stock which did not withstand *twice* the strain expected of it under the most critical conditions of road use.

That is practical *Insurance* against accidents and "breakdowns." And it is a Winton feature of tremendous importance to future purchasers of Motor Cars.

Think it over, and *weigh* it when considering Safety, Reliability, and Economy on Repairs.

The Winton Model K has:

—A 4-cylinder, Vertical Motor, the most accessible ever made.

—Thirty Horse-Power or better.

—Thirty-four inch tires, on 12-spoke wood artillery wheels.

—The New Precision Oiler, which mechanically, and infallibly, drives the oil to each friction part, even though *frozen* to the consistency of butter.

—Winton Twin-springs that *adapt* themselves automatically to light or heavy loads, on *any* kind of road.

—New Automatic Compensating Carburetor.

—Infallible Jump Spark Ignition. Roller Contact Commutator with hardened tool steel contacts.

—This Winton Ignition System starts the Motor running from driver's seat, without "cranking."

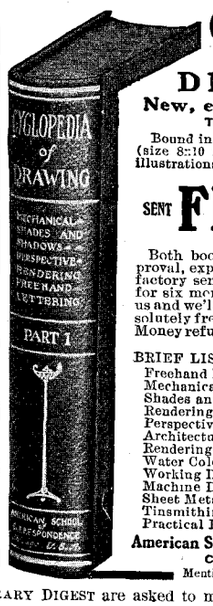
—All Cylinders, Pistons, Piston-rings, Crank-shafts, Valves, Universal couplings, and Transmission Shafts are *ground* to a perfect fitting, anti-friction surface on the new Winton Model K.

Luxurious Tonneau, and superb Upholstering, with new wrinkles for comfort and convenience added.

Price $2500, and only *one* type built this season—the finest we know how to build through concentrated effort and ample facilities.

On comparison you'll find it a $3,500 Car for $2,500. Write for our new Auto Book.

The WINTON Motor Carriage Co.
Dept. Q.
Cleveland, O.



Cyclopedia of DRAWING
New, enlarged edition.
TWO VOLUMES
Bound in Half Leather, 1200 pages, (size 8:10 ins.) fully indexed; 1500 illustrations, plates, engravings, etc.

SENT FREE FOR EXAMINATION

Both books sent on five days approval, express prepaid. ¶ If satisfactory send $1 and $1 per month for six months. Otherwise, notify us and we'll transfer the books absolutely free. Cash with order $6.50. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

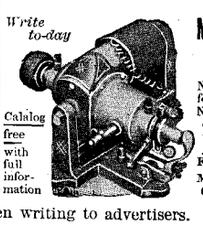
BRIEF LIST OF SUBJECTS
Freehand Drawing
Mechanical Drawing
Shades and Shadows
Rendering in Pen and Ink
Perspective Drawing
Architectural Drawing
Rendering in Wash and Color
Water Color Hints for Draftsmen
Working Drawings
Machine Design
Sheet Metal Pattern Drafting
Tinsmithing
Practical Problems in Mensuration

American School of Correspondence
CHICAGO, ILL.
Mention Literary Digest

50 BULBS 25 Cents.
Will grow in the house or out of doors.
Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Fuchsias, Oxalis, Jonquils, Daffodils, Dewey Lily, Tuberoses, Gladiolus, Chinese Lily, Begonia, Gloxinia, Lilies of the Valley—all postpaid, 25c. in stamps or coin. As a premium with these Bulbs we will send FREE a giant collection of flower seeds—over 200 varieties. Address, Hillside Nursery, Somerville, Mass.

STARK FRUIT BOOK
shows in NATURAL COLORS and accurately describes 216 varieties of fruit. Send for our liberal terms of distribution to planters.—Stark Bro's. Louisiana, Mo.

Write to-day



Catalog free with full information

Motsinger Auto-Sparker
starts and runs
Gas Engines without Batteries.
No other machine can do it successfully for lack of original patents owned by us. No twist motion in our drive. No belt or switch necessary. No batteries, whatever, for make and break or jump-spark. Water and dust-proof. Fully guaranteed.
MOTSINGER DEVICE MFG. CO., 67 Main St., Pendleton, Ind., U. S. A.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

man, suh, but I couldn't keep up wid de answerin' back in dey church. De Methodis', dey always holdin' inquiry meetins, and I don' l ke too much inquirin' into. But de Baptis', suh, day jus' dip and are done wid hit."—*New York Press.*

Right on the Spot.—In a Liverpool restaurant recently a gentleman left his wife for a few moments to chat with an acquaintance at another table, and while he was there his friend persuaded him to partake of some lamb. Under a misapprehension the waiter removed the lmb before he had eaten it, whereupon he exclaimed, "Goodness! Where is my lamb?"

His wife, overhearing the question, answered in a clear voice, "Here I am, darling."—*Tit-Bits.*

Deadly Instrument.—An Irishman, who had been in New York a couple of years, said to his newly-landed friend: "Now, Jim, you ought to settle down here; it is a mighty great country. Why, man, they don't hang you for murder here."

"And in faith, what do they do with you?" asked Jim.

"They kill you with elocution," said his kind adviser.—*New York World.*

Logic.—"I 'spect," said little Tommy after a study hour in his nature class, "that flowers shoot up because they have pistils inside of 'em."—*Baltimore American.*

That Bumper Corn Crop.—News comes from Southern Kansas that a boy climbed a cornstalk to see how the sky and clouds looked and that now the stalk is growing faster than the boy can climb down. The boy is clear out of sight. Three men have taken the contract for cutting down the stalk with axes to save the boy a horrible death by starving, but the stalk grows so rapidly that they can't hit twice in the same place. The boy is living on green corn alone and has already thrown down over four bushels of cobs. Even if the corn holds out there is still danger that the boy will reach a height where he will be frozen to death. There is some talk of attempting his rescue with a balloon.—*Topeka Capital.*

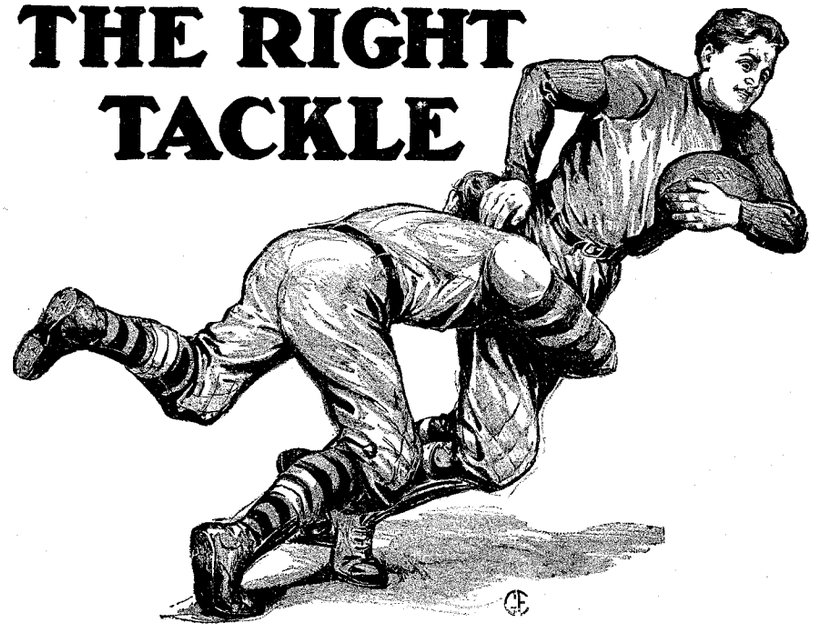
Another Philanthropist.—"Haven't you anything better to do than to run your automobile three-fourths of your time?"

"My dear sir, in running my automobile I am conducting a great eleemosynary institution for the benefit of suburban policemen and justices of the peace."—*Chicago Tribune.*

On His Own Recognizances.—Peter Smith had fallen from an elevator in Kansas City and was somewhat shaken up and bruised, and when he picked himself up, the only bystander, an utter stranger, seeing the frown on his face, and noticing that he was not hurt, laughed at him, whereupon Peter promptly called him a "lunkheaded old fool," and walked off. . . . .

A few months latter, the damage suit of Peter Smith against the elevator company was being tried in the Circuit Court, wherein said Peter claimed that he was greatly injured by the fall aforesaid, was picked up unconscious, etc. The aforesaid stranger was a witness for the defendant and testified that plaintiff was not picked up unconscious but that he "picked himself up and walked off." When asked how he knew that plaintiff was not unconsious, he replied,

THE RIGHT TACKLE

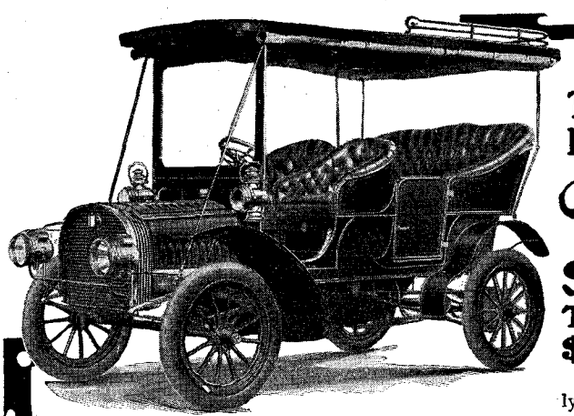


The "right tackle"—the man of dash and daring—with nerves of iron and muscles of steel—who saves the game when all is lost—is made with food and training.
He is right with Nature.
He needs a clear brain in a strong and supple body.
He takes rational exercise and avoids white flour bread and other starchy foods.
His food must be rich in bone and muscle-making materials.
Such a food is **SHREDDED WHOLE WHEAT.**
It contains all the phosphates, nitrates and carbo-hydrates in the whole wheat grain, steam-cooked and drawn into porous shreds so that the stomach may readily use them in building bone, brain and muscle. Do you get "the right tackle" on the business of life? Are you right with Nature? It's largely a question of food?

Shredded Whole Wheat is not "treated" or "flavored" with anything. It is the whole wheat and nothing but the wheat—nothing added, nothing taken away. Shredded Wheat is made in two forms—BISCUIT and TRISCUIT. The BISCUIT is delicious for breakfast with hot or cold milk or cream, or for any meal in combination with fruit or vegetables. TRISCUIT is the shredded whole wheat cracker, crisp, nourishing and appetizing. Delicious as a toast with beverages or with cheese or preserves. "*The Vital Question Cook Book*" **is sent free.**

"IT'S ALL IN THE SHREDS"

THE NATURAL FOOD COMPANY, Niagara Falls, N. Y.



For the Theatre or Evening Use

Rambler Surrey, Type Two, $1,650.00

This car, handsomely finished, seating five people, with large roomy tonneau, well protected from storms by canopy top, plate glass front and side curtains, is built for solid comfort, and will surmount all ordinary grades without the use of second speed.

A practical demonstration at any Rambler agency of Rambler ease of control, simplicity and reliability of mechanism, slight cost of fuel and maintenance, will prove to you that the Rambler is the car for you to buy.

Surrey, Type Two, illustrated above, complete with Canopy Top, lamps, horn, tools, etc., $1,650.00. Write for catalogue describing six different models, from $650.00 to $3,000.00.

Thos. B. Jeffery & Company, Main Office and Factory, Kenosha, Wis., U. S. A.

BRANCHES:

Boston, 145 Columbus Ave.
Philadelphia, 242 N. Broad St.
Milwaukee, 457-459 Broadway.
Chicago, 302-304 Wabash Ave.
New York Agency, 134 W. 38th St.
Agencies in other leading cities.

5% The Advantages of Mail Investments

The safety of registered mail matter, and the security afforded by New York Banking Department supervision, give to all of our investors the advantage of loaning money safely in the best market. In our mail-investment department we carry accounts of $25.00 and upward, paying 5 per cent. per annum from day of receipt to day of withdrawal. We have long-standing patrons in nearly every State, and will refer you for testimonials to those nearest at hand. Write for these names and for other information.

Assets $1,750,000
Surplus and Profits, $150,000

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.
No. 9 Times Bldg., B'way, N. Y City

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO. 5% PER ANNUM

FOR SALE Owing to the death of the owner, it has become necessary for the executor of the estate to sell a publishing and jobbing business devoted to scientific publications. The business has been established over forty years and can be bought by the right parties on favorable terms and conditions. For further information, apply to H. G. MURRAY, 299 Broadway.

The Perfect Perpetual Calendar
Simplest, most reliable: 50 cents. Post-free. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

HAY FEVER AND ASTHMA

Climates wear out. Smokes, Sprays and "Specifics" can only relieve symptoms, whereas our constitutional treatment removes all **Causes** of Hay Fever and Asthma from the blood and nervous system. Pollen, heat, dust, exertion, smoke or odors cannot bring back attacks. Our patients soon enjoy life without the slightest return of symptoms. Appetite improved, blood enriched, nerves strengthened, general health restored. Estb. 1883, 60,000 patients. **Book 25A Free,** explaining our method, with reports of many interesting cases. Address **P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.**

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"He recognized me." He was then asked if plaintiff had ever seen him before and replied in the negative, whereupon he was asked what plaintiff said to him that caused him to think that plaintiff recognized him. His answer quoted plaintiff's language to him given above, his reply being, "He called me a 'lunk-headed old fool.'" It is needless to say that it took some time to restore solemnity in the courtroom.—*The Green Bag* (Boston).

A Gentleman.—MRS. MILLIGAN: "I know me ol' man don't go ter work, I know 'e knocks me about w'en he's drunk, I know 'e's doin' six munfs fer assaultin' the pelice, an' I know 'e's 'ad free years fer robbery wiv vi'lence; but 'e is a perfick gentleman, an' that's more'n anybody can say abart your ol' cod-'eaded lump o' catsmeat. See!"—*Judy* (London).

The Amateur Again.—The fair summer boarder was having a look over the farm.

"What are those queer looking birds?" she asked.

"Them's geese," answered the farmer.

"Oh, yes!" exclaimed the fair one. "And do they lay all the gooseberries you use?"—*Columbus Dispatch.*

The Veteran of Bull Run.—One day not long ago I met a soldier who had been wounded in the face. He was a Union man, and I asked him in which battle he had been injured.

"In the last battle of Bull Run," he replied.

"But how could you get hit in the face at Bull Run?" I asked.

"Well, sir," said the man, self-apologetically, "after I had run a mile or two I got careless and looked back."—*New York World.*

A New Way of Putting It.—MRS. WEDDERLY: "John, you shouldn't be so severe on Willie when he misbehaves."

WEDDERLY: "But he's so aggravating."

MRS. WEDDERLY: "Well, what if he is? You should remember the humiliating fact that you yourself didn't die young."—*Columbus Dispatch.*

A Compliment.—"I have always believed," said Mr. Twaddles, reflectively, "that a man in marrying should choose his opposite."

"My dear," said Mrs. Twaddles, "that is the greatest compliment you ever paid me."

Mr. T. began to speak, but thought better of it. He settled in his chair and buried his nose in his paper.—*Tit-Bits.*

Twisted.—WILLIE—"Pa, message isn't good to eat, is it?"

PA—"No; what are you talking about?"

WILLIE—"Why, Mr. Tangler, our Sunday-school superintendent, kept telling us all the time to-day that 'Esau sold his birthright for a pot of message.'"—*Philadelphia Press.*

Neck and Neck.—The lawyer for the plaintiff had finished his argument, and counsel for the defense stepped forward to speak, when the new judge interrupted him. His eyes were wide open, and filled with wonder and admiration for the plea of the plaintiff.

"Defendant need not speak," he said. "Plaintiff wins."

"But, your Honor," said the attorney for the defendent, "at least let me present my case."

"Well, go ahead, then," said the judge wearily.

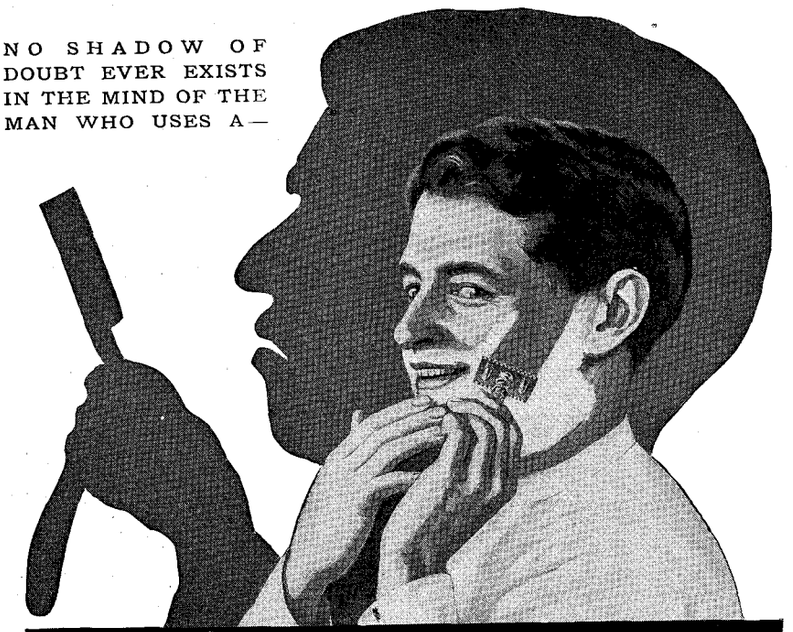
The lawyer went ahead. When he had finished the judge gasped in even greater astonishment.

"Don't it beat all!" he exclaimed. "Now defendant wins."—*The Green Bag* (Boston).

Much below Zero.—We have heard some exciting Yankee stories, but never remember to have come across a more truly blood-curdling narrative than the following. You may not believe it, of course:

"When I was out on the Platte in 1882," said the Major, "I had an experience that I wonder didn't turn my hair gray. I was camping all alone on the side of that historic stream, and had occasion to go for some water to boil my beans in. First thing I knew I stepped plump into a quicksand. I knew what was

NO SHADOW OF DOUBT EVER EXISTS IN THE MIND OF THE MAN WHO USES A—



Gillette Safety Razor

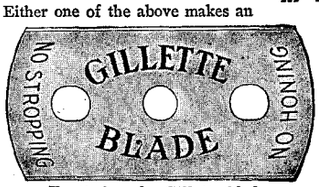
So Easy, So Comfortable, So Different, So Satisfactory

is the unanimous opinion of hundreds of thousands who shave the "*Gillette*" way.

STANDARD SET—Triple Silver-Plated Holder
SPECIAL SET—Quadruple Gold-Plated Holder
in Velvet-Lined Cases

Either one of the above makes an

IDEAL HOLIDAY GIFT



Exact size of a Gillette blade

Each Razor Set has 12 thin, flexible, highly-tempered and keen double-edged blades. These blades are sharpened and ground by a secret process.

12 NEW DOUBLE-EDGED BLADES, $1

24 Sharp Edges. Each Blade giving from 20 to 40 Smooth and Delightful Shaves

NO HONING—NO STROPPING

Ask your dealer for the **"Gillette."** *Accept no substitute.* He can procure it for you.

WARNING! The Gillette Patent No. 775,134 covers all razors having a thin detachable blade **requiring** means for holding and stiffening, but **not requiring** stropping or honing by the user. ***Beware of Infringements.***

Write to-day for our interesting booklet, which explains our 30-day FREE TRIAL OFFER. Most dealers make this offer; if yours does not, we will.

GILLETTE SALES COMPANY
1140 TIMES BUILDING : 42d Street and Broadway : NEW YORK

Never Soils or Spoils

DAY'S White Paste

It's the paste that **sticks**, but doesn't leave a sticky look. It's always ready in our Handy Paste Jar, for **Office or Home** or Photos. Pasting is a pleasure when done so easily, cleanly and well.

Sample Sent Free

Have your dealer get Day's. 25c. jar, 15c. jar, or in bulk.

DIAMOND PASTE CO., 80 Hamilton St., Albany, N. Y.

3 Months Free

If you are interested in any kind of investment, Oil, Mining, Plantation, Industrial, Lands, Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, etc., send us your name and address and we will send you The Investor's Review for three months free of charge. A journal of advice for investors. Gives latest and most reliable information concerning new enterprises. Knowledge is power. Great opportunities come and go. Great fakes likewise. Get posted before investing. Write to-day

INVESTOR'S REVIEW, 1330 Gaff Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

LEARN BY MAIL TO **Mount Birds**

and animals. Stuuy Taxidermy—the art long kept secret. Quickly learned by Men, Women and Boys. Very fascinating. **Big Profits.** Adorn home and den with beautiful specimens. Thousands of successful students. Standard methods, best bank references. **Satisfaction Guaranteed.** Tuition rate low. Sportsmen, naturalists, and all others interested may have our **New Catalog and Taxidermy Magazine free.** Investigate today. The N.-W. School of Taxidermy, 78 N St., Omaha, Neb.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED

Trade Mark

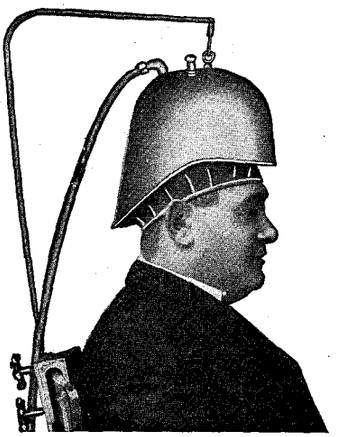
"WALNUTTA HAIR STAIN"

Restores Gray, Streaked or Bleached Hair, or Mustache **instantaneously.** Gives any shade from **Light Brown to Black. Does not wash or rub off.** Contains no poisons, and is not sticky nor greasy. **Sold by all druggists,** or we will send you a Trial size for 20c Postpaid; large size (eight times as much) 60 cents.

PACIFIC TRADING CO., • 213 Nichols Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S OWN STORY. The complete story of her trial and fifteen years' imprisonment, by FLORENCE ELIZABETH MAYBRICK, 12mo, cloth, 394 pages, illustrated. $1.20 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Hair Culture

You can tell by a few minutes' use of the Evans Vacuum Cap whether it is possible for you to cultivate a growth of hair by our process, and we will send you the apparatus to make the experiment without expense on your part. If the Evans Vacuum Cap gives the scalp a pleasant, tingling sensation and produces a healthy glow, then the normal condition of the scalp can be restored, and a three or four minutes' use of the Cap each day thereafter will, within a reasonable time, develop a natural and permanent growth of hair. If, however, the scalp remains white and lifeless after the Cap is removed, there would be no use to give the appliance a further trial. The hair cannot be made to grow in such cases. The Appliance is placed on trial and under a guarantee issued by the Jefferson Bank, of St. Louis, and any bank or banker who has made investigation will testify to the validity of this guarantee.

The Bank Guarantee

We will send you an Evans Vacuum Cap by prepaid express and will allow you ample time to prove its virtue, and the Jefferson Bank of St. Louis will give you a certificate agreeing to return to you the price of the Cap if you do not cultivate a sufficient growth of hair within the trial period to convince you of the effectiveness of this method. The Bank will also specify that you are to be the judge as to benefits derived. The deposit is made with the Bank subject to your own order, and simply implies that the invention is not being ordered through curiosity, but that it will be *used*, and that is all we ask. We have no agents, and no one is authorized to sell, offer for sale or receive money for the Evans Vacuum Cap. The Cap is sold under the Bank's Guarantee and all money is sent direct to the Jefferson Bank.

A 16-page illustrated book will be sent free on request, and we prepay postage in full.

Evans Vacuum Cap Co.,
1105 Fullerton Bldg, St. Louis.

ELECTRO-SILICON
SILVER POLISH

Is the KING OF ITS KIND

and so acknowledged by more than a million housekeepers throughout the civilized world. It keeps new silver always new—in brilliancy—and makes old silver look like new. It's unlike all others.

Trial quantity—to prove its peculiar merits—for the asking. At grocers, druggists and postpaid 15 cts. (stamps).

Electro-Silicon Silver Soap for washing and polishing Gold and Silver has equal merits, 15 cts.

"SILICON," 32 Cliff Street, New York.

up at once, and felt that I was gone. And I am willing to admit that I was scared. In fact, that is how I came to escape. As I stood there, with that horrible sand dragging, dragging, dragging at me like some living monster, I turned colder and colder. Do what I could, my teeth would keep on chattering, tho I knew that every vibration of my jaw was shaking me farther down into that ready-made grave. And I grew colder and colder. Suddenly I noticed that I had stopped sinking."

"Struck bottom, eh?"

"Bottom nothing! I had grown so cold from horror and—and fear—I may as well admit it—that I had actually frozen the water in the quicksand—frozen the whole business solid, sir—solid!"—*Tit-Bits*.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

RUSSIA.

October 22.—Moscow is isolated by a great railroad strike.

October 23.—The Czar is reported to have appointed Count Witte Premier of Russia.

October 24.—The strike movement is assuming great proportions; hardly a train is being run in any province of the empire. Employees in many industries join the strikers.

October 25.—All Russia is apparently in revolt. Three bloody actions were reported from Ekaterinoslav, and Moscow is practically in a state of siege.

October 27.—Throughout Russia orders are given to shoot to kill on the slightest show of hostility. In St. Petersburg the strike extends to government bureaus and employees of banks.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

October 21.—The centennial of Trafalgar Day is celebrated throughout the British Empire.

October 22.—President Loubet leaves Paris on his way to Madrid to return the visit of King Alfonso.

Admiral Togo arrives at Tokyo to report to the Emperor the return of his fleet from the war.

The two British naval officers, captured by Moroccan tribesmen, are liberated by the exchange for them of a brigand.

Turkey demands that the Powers cease their interferences with Macedonian finances.

Florent Willems, the Belgian *genre*-painter, dies at Neuilly, France.

October 23.—It is reported from Porto Rico that arms for revolutionists in Santo Domingo had been seized by United States officers at Monte Cristi.

Three hundred and eight warships, including the captured Russian vessels, are received by the Mikado in Tokyo Bay.

President Loubet is enthusiastically received on his arrival in Madrid.

Fifty are killed and two hundred wounded in riots at Santiago, Chili, caused by the opposition to the import tax on Argentine cattle.

October 24.—The United States is attempting to arrange a settlement of the dispute between President Castro, of Venezuela, and the French Government.

October 26.—Elliott F. Shepard, of New York, grandson of William H. Vanderbilt, is sentenced, in Paris, to three months' imprisonment and to pay $4,000 damages for the death of the child run over by his automobile in April.

A statue of von Moltke, a gift of the army to the German people, is unveiled in Berlin.

The freedom of the city of London is conferred on General Booth in recognition of his Salvation-Army work.

October 27.—A despatch from Paris reports that all plans are complete for the election of Prince Charles of Denmark to the Norwegian throne.

Spain's Cabinet resigns.

Domestic.

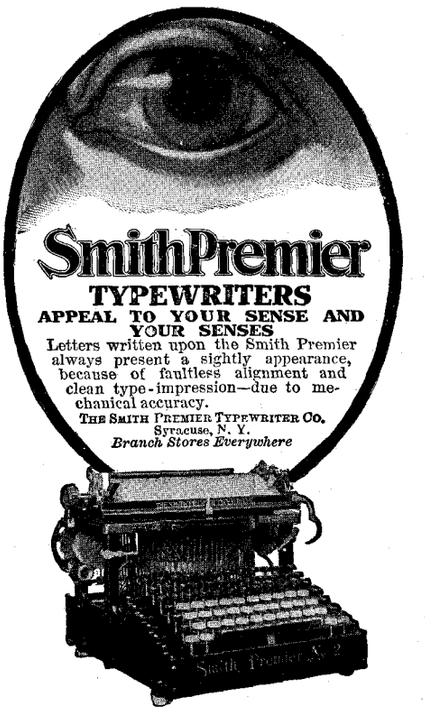
THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

October 21.—President Roosevelt, in a speech at Jacksonville, Fla., promises to finish the Panama Canal regardless of opposition.

October 22.—The President spends the day at St. Augustine, Fla.

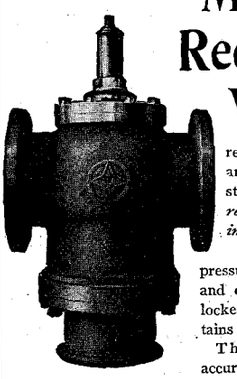
October 23.—The President visits Mobile, speaking on the Panama Canal and the need of a strong navy.

October 24.—In an address at Tuskegee, the Presi-


SmithPremier
TYPEWRITERS
APPEAL TO YOUR SENSE AND YOUR SENSES
Letters written upon the Smith Premier always present a sightly appearance, because of faultless alignment and clean type-impression—due to mechanical accuracy.
THE SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER CO.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Branch Stores Everywhere

You Waste Steam and Consequently Fuel

if the pressure is a bit higher than you require.



Mason Reducing Valves

reduce and maintain an even pressure of steam, air or water, *regardless of changes in the initial pressure.*

Can be set for any pressure by turning a key, and do not have to be locked—the engineer retains the key.

They are absolutely accurate.

Write Us for Information stating your needs. We will send our catalogue of many economical and convenient devices and answer any inquiries personally.

MASON REGULATOR CO.
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
For sale all over the world.

TRADE MARK MASON

Uniform Temperature

It makes no difference whether you have furnace, steam or hot water apparatus; or whether it is new or old. All you need is the

Minneapol Heat Regulator

Automatically controls the drafts. A change of one degree at the thermostat is sufficient to operate the dampers. As simple and no more expensive than a good clock. Has proven its merit for 25 years.

Sent on 30 Days' Free Trial

If not satisfactory in every way, return at our expense. Write to-day. Booklet free. Sold by the heating trade everywhere.

W. R. SWEATT Secretary
1st Ave. and D St. Minneapolis, Minn.
New England Office: 108 Pleasant St., Holyoke, Mass.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

OLD HAMPSHIRE BOND is correct to the letter.

There is a dignity and force of approach in the written word as well as in the spoken word. The use of

OLD HAMPSHIRE BOND
"Look for the Water Mark"

in commercial correspondence gives the proper balance between the refinement of good taste and the common sense of business.

That OLD HAMPSHIRE BOND is good paper for commercial stationery is the testimony of discriminating business men—many of them have told us it is the best.

Prove this for yourself—have your printer show you the OLD HAMPSHIRE BOND Book of Specimens, or better still, write us for a copy. It contains suggestive specimens of letterheads and other business forms, printed, lithographed and engraved on the white and fourteen colors of OLD HAMPSHIRE BOND. Please write on your present letterhead.

Hampshire Paper Company

The only paper makers in the world making bond paper exclusively

South Hadley Falls, Massachusetts

University Travel

Spring Tours of 1906

Germany, Italy, and **Greece,** under the leadership of Dr. C. L. Babcock, sailing from New York February 17th.

Italy and **Switzerland,** under the leadership of Mr. Rossiter Howard of Paris, sailing from New York February 17th.

Greece, Italy, Bernese Oberland, the Rhine, Belgium, England, and **Scotland,** under the leadership of Dr. H. F. Willard of Chicago, sailing from New York March 24th.

Intellectual leadership of University men.

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
201 Clarendon Street, Boston, Mass.

THE TRUE FLAVOR OF THE FOREST

Fascinating stories of the woods, animals and Indians are provided in the book of Indian legends and folklore entitled:

KULOSKAP THE MASTER

Dan Beard says: "It is the American Indians' 'King Arthur's Round Table,' 'Robin Hood' and 'The Arabian Nights.'"

Cloth 370 pp. Illustrated $2.00

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pbs. NEW YORK

dent advises the negroes to stick to manual labor for a livelihood, and says that the negro question must be solved by the South. He also makes speeches at Montgomery and Birmingham.

October 25.—At Little Rock the President denounces lynching.

October 26.—The President is greeted by such vast crowds in New Orleans that his outdoor speech and a review of the parade are omitted.

October 27.—The lighthouse tender carrying the President down the Mississippi on his way to the cruiser *West Virginia*, collides with a fruit-steamer; both vessels are run aground. The President, after being transferred to another vessel, continues his trip to the cruiser.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

October 21.—Secretary Taft, at Akron, Ohio, explains and defends the railroad-rate legislation proposed by the President, and assails "Boss" Cox and the Republican machine of Cincinnati.

October 22.—El Hadji Abdullahi Pacha, King Menelek's special envoy to the United States, arrives in New York.

October 23.—Miss Alice Roosevelt arrives at Oakland, Cal., from Yokohama.

Counsel for the meat-packers in Chicago file a special plea, contending that testimony given by them in the government beef inquiry had been used in obtaining their indictment, and that therefore they could not be prosecuted on that finding.

An association of Mutual Life policy-holders is formed in Minnesota to oust the McCurdys from the company.

Former Representative Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, dies at Wichita.

October 24.—The methods of the Mutual's press agent in paying newspapers throughout the country to publish as news "doctored" reports of the insurance investigation are brought out before the committee in New York.

October 25.—The Controller of the Currency orders a Federal investigation of the failure of the Enterprise National Bank, of Allegheny, Pa., as a result of a letter to the President from Governor Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania.

Reports from New Orleans indicate that the fever is about stamped out.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company's directors appoint a committee of three to investigate its own affairs.

Secretary Taft announces that he has no intention whatever of making a campaign for the Presidency.

October 26.—The convention called in Chicago to indorse President Roosevelt's plan of rate regulation splits, and two conventions are held.

October 27.—Miss Alice Roosevelt returns to Washington from her trip to the Orient.

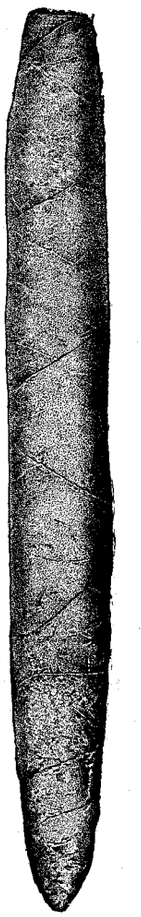
The rival freight-rate conventions in Chicago adjourn after passing resolutions praising President Roosevelt.

CONTINUOUS INDEX.

Below will be found an index covering the issues of THE LITERARY DIGEST for the last three months. Each week the subjects for the week previous will be added, and the subjects for the issue fourteen weeks previous will be eliminated, so that the reader will always be able to turn readily to any topic considered in our columns during the preceding three months.

Absent-minded man, The, 573
Acting, art of, A dramatist on the, 243
Addicks, The passing of, 296
Agnostic's refusal to be miserable, 180
Agriculture, Department of, Scandals in, 202
Air-ship in New York, A successful, 296
Alcohol and the medical profession, 175
America, Danger from cholera in, 404
  French view of corruption in, 220
American imperialism, French encouragement to, 542
  naval development, Italian view of, 391
  painting and American history, 302
  popular magazine, Superiority of the, 529
  science through German eyes, 454
  temperament in painting, 171
Angels, Men or women, 565
Animal in art, The wild, 483
Animals sleep, How, 577
Apostles, Ignoring the teachings of the, 619
Arbitration movement, Progress of the, 266
Architecture, National expression in, 304
Arctic as a health resort, The, 419
  gas factory, An, 306
Art, Great religious work of, 182
  How it may aid religion, 280
  Modern, Biblical influences in, 380
Atmospheres of two different planets, The, 488
Automobile dust, To reduce, 616
Bacon appointment, the, Business interests and, 373
Balfour's plight as the French view it, 314
Balzac, Notable tribute to, 274
Baptist apologetic, Suggestions toward a new, 537
"Bennington" disaster, Auguries of the, 167
  findings, Dissatisfaction over the, 340
  Negligence on the, 297

The retail price of a cigar is made up of what?



Cost of the goods and cost of selling. So long as there is cost of selling, the consumer must pay it—just as he pays duties and taxes—hidden in the price. If you can cut off the cost of selling and pay only the cost of the goods, you can buy your cigars cheaper.

But the retailer cannot do it for you. I can.

I sell you my cigars at about half retail prices because I cut off practically all the selling cost, and sell at the cost of the goods.

It costs me, to be sure, a little to sell a man his first hundred cigars—nothing to sell him the second and succeeding hundreds. In the average, selling cost is a minute percentage on my business—it is more than 50 per cent. of the retailers' prices.

Shivers' Panatela at $5.00 per 100 is equal to cigars retailed at 10c. each. It is the ideal business and between-times smoke, and good at all times for those who never want a really heavy cigar. The filler is all clean, long, clear selected Havana and the wrapper genuine selected Sumatra. Strictly hand made. Full 5 in. long.

MY OFFER IS: I will, upon request, send one hundred Shivers' Panatela Cigars on approval to a reader of The Literary Digest, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased, and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $5.00, within ten days.

Shivers' Panatela
Exact Size and Shape

Enclose business card or give personal references, and state whether mild, medium or strong cigars are wanted.

HERBERT D. SHIVERS
913 Filbert St. Philadelphia, Pa.

HUMANATONE

Nothing like it ever before seen or heard of : : :

The Humanatone is made on a new principle, which has never been applied to any other musical instrument.

It is a handsomely made article, beautifully nickel-plated.

No musical instrument ever produced sweeter strains. Whether it be the joyous notes of a quickstep or the solemn strains of a church hymn, a soul-stirring march or the plaintive melody of the old home tunes, the Humanatone brings out the music with a power and beauty, which, one moment, inspires the soul with rapture—the next, fills the eyes with tears.

When played with a piano accompaniment, or any other musical instrument, the effect is magnificent. For concerts and entertainments the novelty of the instrument, and its sweet music, make it *the* feature of the evening.

It is easily played, needs hardly any instructions or training. Packed in a nice box. **PRICE, 25 CENTS.**

HUMANATONE CO., 15 Ann St., New York

LEARN TO WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS
Earn from $25 to $100 a week, in the Advertising Business. Taught by mail. Prospectus will tell how.
PAGE-DAVIS COMPANY
Address { 93 Wabash Av., Chic. either office { 152 Nassau St., N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CONTINUOUS INDEX (*Continued*).

Bible, Babylonian sources of the, 311
Big-game herds, Last of the, 337
Birth-rate, The declining, 294
Bjoerkoe, The mystery of, 253
Blue light as an anesthetic, 174
Body as a source of electric light, The, 453
Books reviewed:
Alaska and the Klondike (McLain), 428
Antarctica; or, Two Years amongst the Ice of the South Pole (Andersson), 427
Autobiography of Andrew D. White, 187
Belted Seas, The (Colton), 318
Boss of Little Arcady, The (Wilson), 586
Celibates' Club, The (Zangwill), 498
Combats (Adam) 585
Divine Fire, The (Sinclair), 317
Glenanaar (Sheehan), 585
Italy (Deecke), 498
Jörn Uhl (Frenssen), 318
Journal of the House of Burgesses of Virginia (Kennedy), 585
Law and Public Opinion during the Nineteenth Century (Dicey), 626
L'Isolée (Bazin), 585
Love Triumphant (Knowles), 188
Mirabeau and the French Revolution (Warwick), 498
Miss Bellard's Inspiration (Howells), 187
Missourian, The (Lyle), 586
Modern Utopia, A (Wells), 427
Parisians Out of Doors (Smith), 317
Psychic Treatment of Nervous Disorders, The (Dubois), 427
St. Lawrence River, The (Browne), 497
Smoke-Eaters, The (O'Higgins), 224
Sunny Side of the Street, The (Wilder), 188
Walking Delegate, The (Scott), 428
Bouguereau, French depreciation of, 527
Bouguereau's death, 301
Breed, The American, 275
Bridge-span in the world, Longest, 615
British journalism, The revolution in, 79
Browning as "the preacher's poet," 536
Brownings' romance as reflected in their poetry, The, 609
Buddhism as a religion for lapsed Christians, 350
Bullet-proof cuirass, Failure of the, 521

California, Oil fuel as the salvation of, 275
Canal commission, Troubles of the, 168
Canada's growth and American immigration, 464
Canards of the silly season, Foreign, 390
"Canteen," Trying to restore the army, 521
Carelessness, Our National, 415
Castro in a warlike mood again, 298
Catholic education a menace to American institutions? Is, 578
Caucasus, A new outbreak in the, 409
Chew, How to, and how to swallow, 347
Chicago teamsters' strike, Losses in, 166
traction troubles, 604
Child's capacity for religion, The, 458
Chinese boycott, Alarm over, 203
French justification of the, 285
Latest aspects of, 293
Christian citizenship, 349
creeds, Provisional character of, 490
tenets the Jews may adopt, 420
Christianity and Buddhism, An attempt to reconcile, 580
illustrated by a contrast, 282
the most inclusive of all religions, 460
Church and labor, Recent approaches between, 386
architecture, Two new influences in, 180
Churches from the modern spirit, Aloofness of, 491
Clergymen, Honor among, 421
Coal miners and President Roosevelt, 238
strike, Mutterings of a new, 338
Compass points, Universal symbols for, 176
Congregational Church, Liturgical unrest in the, 151
Congress, Cutting out work for, 237
Convict labor, How to employ, 372
Cooking without fire, 532
Coolie plague in South Africa, The, 582
Crowding, Excessive, 488
Critics disagree, Where, 273
Crops, Promise of record, 264
Cuba, Opposing the British treaty with, 568
Cuba's governing ability, Doubting, 374
Cuban hostility against America, 522
Curzon, Lord, and England's new Indian policy, 354
Lord, What caused the resignation of, 295
Custom and racial differences, 487
Czar, offers a stone for bread, 217
reappears as a peace advocate, 443

Decadent revival, A, 343
Department graft scandal, Another, 299
Disease, Animal forms as breeders of, 384
Disestablishment, Combes in defense of, 463
Dodge, Mary Mapes, and juvenile literature, 341
Dramatic salon suggested, A, 380

East upon Western literature, The glamour of the, 450
Education, A plea for the scientific basis in, 378
Electrocution kill? Does, 613
"Elevated," First big wreck on New York, 405
England and Germany, As to war between, 353
French navy's invasion of, 313
Religious equality growing in, 312
English literature, An invasion of virility in, 609
Three styles in, 452
Englishman and his emotions, The, 377
Erotic novel, Increasing popularity of the, 451
Esperantists, The first congress of, 412
Ether, Theories of the universal, 418
Evolution and temperature, 307
A new law of, 382

Iver Johnson
Safety Automatic

Hammer, $5.00
Hammerless, $6.00

Extra length Barrels, 50c. per inch.
Pearl Stocks, $1.25 extra.

No Fear of Accidental Discharge if it's an

IVER JOHNSON
Safety Automatic Revolver

because the revolver hammer never touches the firing pin. This *safety principle*, found *only* in the Iver Johnson is due to the fact that the lever which transmits the blow from the hammer to the firing pin is never in position to do so except *when the trigger is pulled all the way back.* All hardware and sporting goods dealers sell Iver Johnson Revolvers and can verify these facts if they will.

Send for illustrated booklet "Shots," mailed free with descriptive catalogue.
Iver Johnson's Arms and Cycle Works, 148 River Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
NEW YORK OFFICE: 99 Chambers Street

Jaeger UNDER WEAR

Wool, being a non-conductor, preserves to the body its normal amount of electricity, instead of carrying it off and enfeebling the body, as other fabrics do. Hence the invigorating effect of an all-wool underwear. Of course the best effects are obtained only from the best wool, and *that*, as every one knows, is "Jaeger."

Catalogue explains everything. Free, with samples.

Dr. Jaeger's S. W. S. Co.'s Own Stores.
New York: 306 Fifth Av., 157 B'way; Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St.; Boston: 228 Boylston St; Phila.: 1510 Chestnut St.; Chicago: 82 State St.
Agents in all principal cities.

PETER MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL

IS AGREEABLE TO TAKE

is digestible, easily assimilated, and may be taken continuously without causing gastric disturbance.

PUT UP ONLY IN FLAT, OVAL BOTTLES BEARING OUR NAME AS SOLE AGENTS.

Schieffelin & Co., New York.

STRAIGHT LEGS

If yours are not so, they will appear straight and trim if you wear our Pneumatic or Cushion Rubber Forms. Adjusted instantly. Impossible to detect, easy as a garter. Highly recommended by army and navy officers, actors, tailors, physicians and men of fashion. Write for photo-illustrated book and testimonials, mailed under plain letter seal.
The ALISON CO., Dept. L
BUFFALO, N. Y.

"How to Remember"
Free to Readers of this Publication
Stop Forgetting

You can stop forgetting by a little practice and a few simple rules. You can study my course anywhere, any time, in spare moments. **You are no greater intellectually than your memory.** Simple, inexpensive. Increases business capacity, social standing by giving an alert, ready memory for names, faces, business details, study. Develops will, concentration, conversation, public speaking, writing, etc. Write to-day for free copy of my interesting booklet, "How to Remember." Address

DICKSON SCHOOL OF MEMORY, 754 Kimball Hall, Chicago

THE BLACK FLAG On the high-ways of trade

A story of frenzied business depicting the ruthless rivalry of two great corporations.

THE BUCCANEERS

By HENRY M. HYDE

"It is a novel of practical affairs, true to life, crisp and full of power."—*Albany Times-Union.*

12mo, cloth, illus., $1.20 net. $1.30, postpaid

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

The "Best" Light

is a portable 100 candle power light costing only 2 cts. per week. Makes and burns its own gas. Brighter than electricity or acetylene and cheaper than kerosene. No Dirt. No Grease. No Odor. Over 100 styles. Lighted instantly with a match. Every lamp warranted. Agents Wanted Everywhere

THE "BEST" LIGHT CO.
92 E. 5th Street, CANTON, OHIO.

By the author of "My Lady Peggy Goes to Town."

THE MARQUISE'S MILLIONS

By FRANCES AYMAR MATHEWS

A sprightly and most entertaining story of an American girl and her French fiancé and the curious intrigue by which they seek to gain possession of the millions belonging to her rich aunts.

"It is vivacious, sprightly and high-spirited throughout, not a dull page checking the animated movement of the narration. It is continuously amusing."—*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.*

12mo, Cloth. Price, $1 net; by mail, $1.09

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Where we have no agent, we make a Special $1.00 Offer

(East of Nevada)

To acquaint you with

Jones' Dairy Farm Sausage

we will send you, upon receipt of $1.00, 5 lbs. of our famous "Little Pig" sausage, express prepaid, and with the privilege of having your money back if you are not satisfied.

This is a special offer—the $1.00 barely pays for the sausage, the packing and the express charges.

Jones' Dairy Farm Sausage is entirely home made from the choicest selections of home-raised little pig pork. It is absolutely pure and unadulterated, and is made in the good old-fashioned way. It makes a breakfast that will bring back to many the life of years ago on the farm, and will dispel the idea of those who have long since thought that the delicate flavor of the old-time sausages and buckwheat cakes was due to childhood's appetite.

Among our regular customers are: Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Mr. George W. Perkins, Mr. John W. Gates, Mrs H. N. Higginbotham, and many others.

Send your order or write for booklet to-day.

JONES' DAIRY FARM, Box 610, FORT ATKINSON, WIS.

Pure Country Food Products.

FIVE PER CENT—AND YOUR MONEY WHEN YOU WANT IT

NO. 1

Five Per Cent is a very liberal rate of interest—Especially when it is paid for **every day** your money is on deposit—

And when—at the same time your money is **entirely** under your control—may be withdrawn at any moment, without notice—

This company is enabled to make such a liberal offer for several reasons:

It does business in the rapidly developing south where money brings large returns—

It invests its capital only in first mortgages on improved real estate—

It has been in business 11 years and has had large experience in these lines—

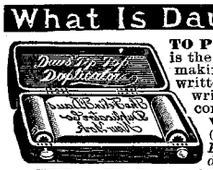
It has never lost a dollar for any depositor—Has never failed to pay at once every demand made upon it.

It has a great many depositors living in all parts of the country—YOUR MONEY might just as well be earning 5% as not—Write to-day for booklet—

CALVERT MORTGAGE & DEPOSIT CO.

1045 Calvert Building, Baltimore, Md.

What Is Daus' Tip-Top?



TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-top" is the best and simplest device for making **100 Copies** from pen-written and **50 Copies** from type-written original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, **without deposit**, on **ten (10) days' trial.**

Price $7.50 less trade discount of 33⅓ or **$5 net**

THE FELIX A. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.
Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City

SALESMEN. Men of education who are ambitious to make money wanted to represent us in the sale of the Standard Dictionary. College men and men trained for professional life preferred. Exclusive territory and liberal contract. Address Department "S," FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44-60 East 23d Street, City.

CONTINUOUS INDEX (*Continued*)

Faces and occupations, 419
Farming in the desert, 210
Fat men should swim, Why, 177
Feminism in modern music, 303
Fevers, Imitation, 212
Fiction, The coming thing in, 206
Finland's national art, A loss to, 528
Fire-fighters, Fresh air for, 457
Fish, More tame, 577
  The taming of, 456
Football, The "square deal" in, 566
France Anatole, The irony of, 611
France, Cold water for, 539
  not irreligious, 386
Future life, Changing ideas of the, 309

Galveston's great sea-wall, 575
German army, A French arraignment of the, 254
  Baltic scare, The, 283
  objections to the Czar's Polish reformers, 426
  peril, British fright at the, 584
  press, Mentality in the, 612
Germany, The meat-famine in, 623
Gold-extraction, Chemistry in, 385
"Gold Ship" and its work, The, 211
Gorky's symbolic drama, 304
Grain rates, New, 337
Grand army and its new commander, 407
Greek for the scientific student, 572

"Hamlet," A religious interpretation of, 249
Handwriting as an indication of disease, 617
Hankow railroad, Sale of the, 336
Hardy, Thomas, as an optimist, 170
Hardy's novels, Nature and man in, 341
Hay, John, as a member of the "church without the church," 459
Hay s literary possibilities, Howells on, 378
Hindu influence on Christianity, 279
Holmes the "American Sterne," 413
"Home-work," Evils of excessive, 535
Hungarian wolf by the ears, Taking, 581
Hungary, Universal suffrage in, 492
  Will it follow Norway's example? 219

Immigration, Improvement in, 316
"Immortal," Death of an, 177
Immortality as a doctrine of the Septuagint, 252
  Prof. Hyslop's book on, 179
Impressionism, what? After, 414
Inauguration day, Plans to change, 336
India Ravages of plague in, 220
Insects, Losses due to, 176
Insurance companies under searchlight, More, 404
  presidents are corrupted, How, 525
  scandals, What the country thinks about, 606
Ireland, Justice for, 184
Irving, Sir Henry, 561
Italian operas on Oriental-American themes, 610

Japan, Christian missions in, A Japanese view of, 252
  has taught England and Italy, What, 255
  How civilization is killing art in, 449.
  Imperial verse-writers of, 209
  Influence of missions in, 309
  Longing for religious independence, 490
  Loss of most famous ship of, 409
  New Anglo-Japanese alliance, A, 370
  Revolutionary results of victory upon, 424
  Useful books on, 625
Japanese ambition, The menace of, 352
  art, Ukiyo-ye, the popular school of, 240
  press agent, The, 204
  riots, Meaning of the, 408
Jerome issue in New York, The, 601
Jerome's defiance of the "bosses," 199
Jesus and the Oriental mind, 388
Jewish race prejudice in politics, 448
"Jim-Crowism" in Nashville, Fighting, 474
Judaism possible? Is a revived, 349
Judges trained in science, Wanted: 535

Kalich, Bertha, on Yiddish stage training, 528
Kansas, No State oil-refinery in, 108
Kongos, Administrative scandals in the two, 622

Lake-Erie Fisheries war, The, 492
Laughing in church, 421
Law-case. The first, 387
Lawn-mowers, Automobile, 175
Laziness as a brain disease, 175
Lead-boring insects, 146
Legs to literature, The relation of, 484
Life insurance, Cheaper, 477
  Eleemosynary character of, 567
  president who died poor, A, 299
Lightning rods up to date, 348
Literature as a profession, 271
  as an aid to industry, 173
  of exposure, Protest against the, 207
Locomotive, steam, and car, Combination, 247
Lunar landscapes on the earth, 614

Mariner's compass, A substitute for the, 454
Massenet's new "Mozartian" opera, 172
Maternal affection, Origin of, 244
Meat packers fined under the Elkins law, 444
Methodist tendencies seen in the new hymnal, 489
Milwaukee, Campaign against graft in, 165
Montaigne, The self-revelation of, 450
Moon and planets on weather, Influence of, 532
Moral in literature, The insincere, 170
"Mormon menace, The," 388
Morocco, A new ferment in, 392
  L'Allegro, Il Penseroso and, 185
  negotiations, A tangle in the, 541

Your Christmas Expenses

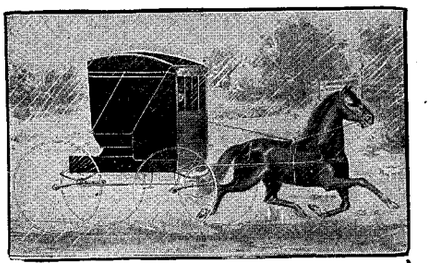
You can be as generous as you like at Christmas, and all it will cost you will be a little systematic work between now and then.

Write to THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL and THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, Philadelphia, and find out all about it.

After Christmas you can work some more; $500 a month is not too much to expect.

No luck about it. It depends upon you, and the work is easy.

The Curtis Publishing Company
E 82 Arch St., Philadelphia



Keep Warm and Dry by using a

Rex Vestibule Storm Shield

A perfect protection from cold winds, rain, snow, mud and dust. Fits any buggy, making it a closed carriage. Convenient, efficient, and durable; guaranteed to fit and give satisfaction. No incumbrance, easily put on or taken off. Not only affords comfort but safeguards the health. If your dealer does not have them, write us at once for interesting introductory price.

REX BUGGY CO.
75 Oak Street **Connersville, Ind.**

Vapo-Cresolene

For Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Coughs, Grip, Hay Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever.

Confidence can be placed in a remedy which for a quarter century has earned unqualified praise. Restful nights are assured at once.

Cresolene is a boon to asthmatics. All Druggists.

Send for descriptive booklet

Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets for the irritated throat, at your druggist or from us. 10c. in stamps.

THE VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton St., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CONTINUOUS INDEX (*Continued*).

Music, program verses absolute, 208
religious ideas, 214

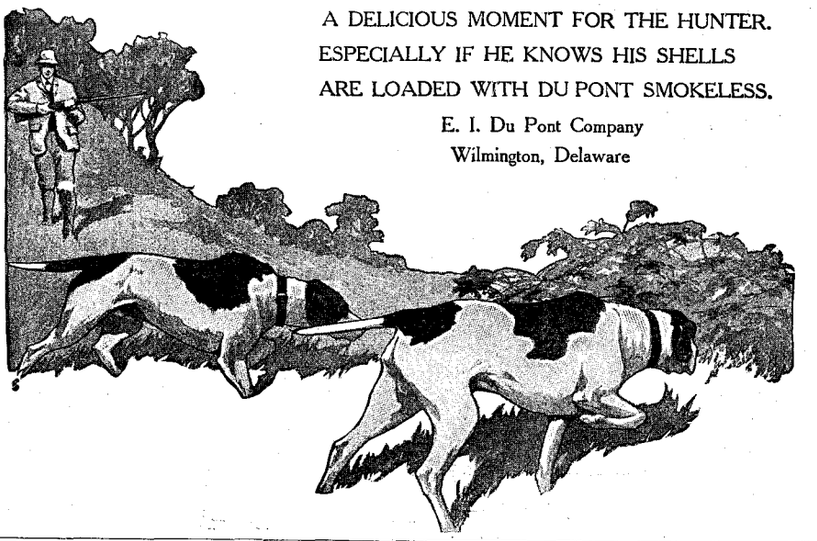
Natural bridge, The making of a, 276
selection in the inorganic world, 346
Naval experiment, A costly, 562
Negro, A Republican thrust at the, 407
as a business man, The, 266
disfranchisement in Maryland, 235
Why negroes are black, 485
New-York-city campaign, Aspects of the, 563
New York Life's campaign contributions, 441
New York's Smart Set, "Fads and Fancies" of, 200
Norway, Dark predictions for, 493
Norway's quandary, 256

Ocean waves, Shape and height of, 486

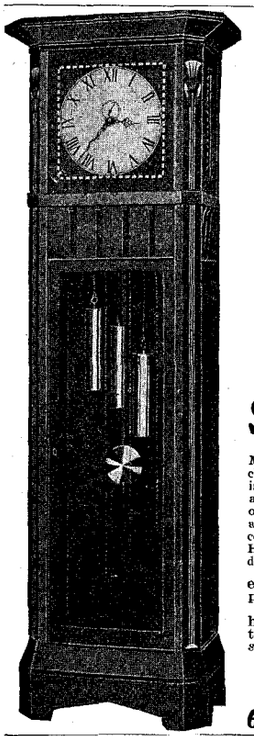
Painting, Labor and result in, 241
Panama and Costa Rica, Projected union of, 478
the policy of sanitation at, 521
Panama-canal troubles, 445
Patent medicines, Alcoholic, 446
Patenting worthless inventions, 177
Pauline controversy, Tendency of, 182
Philadelphia, What reform has done for, 447
Phonographic postal card, A, 416
Photography, A new process in artistic, 385
in America, Artistic, 411
on fruits, 381
Plant eyes, 614
Poe's exclusion from the Hall of Fame, 564
Poland, Polish press on risings in, 218
Portland's successful exposition, 602
Porto Rico's demand for self-government, 169
Hurting, with our kindness, 374
Prayer, Therapeutic value of, 456
Printing scandal, The government, 371

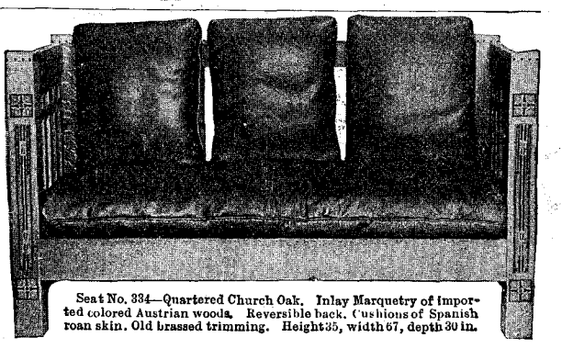
Races, Study of vanishing, 248
Radioactive animals and plants, 383
matter in the air, 573
"Radiobes," a possible explanation of Burke's, 453
before Burke, 348
More remarks on, 246
Rain-storm, Feeling the pulse of a, 212
Religion in fiction, 619
Is it a dangerous topic? 215
Religions, Wealth of new, 250
Religious cooperation, A great conference for, 458
emphasis, The new, 279
What the negro calls, 620
Revivals, The influence of, 461
"Rip Van Winkle," The passing of, 569
Rockefeller, Mr., Change of sentiment toward, 523
Roman Catholicism, Human element in, 216
Romance, The veering weathercock of popular, 272
Roosevelt, President, and the railroad pass, 521
as a reviewer of verse, 271
Republican opposition to, 519
Southern trip, 603
Submarine trip, 339
Trip to New Orleans, 475
works with the envoys, 300
Rubber stamp, How to make a, 487
Russia, Boycotting the new "douma" in, 426
Conciliation that did not conciliate, 584
Drama and censorship in, 172
Domestic condition, Trepoff on, 462
End of tariff war with, 405
Half-representation in, 540
Impossibility of revolution in, 623
Is there any hope for? 183
menace, new, to Europe, 495
Need of new allies, 218
Tolstoy, Henry George and "Russia's great iniquity," 285
Tolstoy on Jewish question in, 186
Useful books on, 344
What the new "Douma" means for Russians, 268
Russian autocracy and party spirit, 315
cabinet, Planning the new, 494
diplomacy, 423
Jews in America, 375
naval rank before and after, 265
officers, Expert criticism of, 389
peasantry religious? Is the, 536
press on the peace, 462
reformers again baffled by the Czar, 355
warning from Italy, A, 494
Russo-Japanese War:
Effects of the Portsmouth treaty of peace, 369
Peace outlook at Portsmouth, 233
Peace plenipotentiaries and reporters, 164
Peace, The terms of, 333
Predictions of a deadlock at Portsmouth, 253
Roosevelt, President, as peace referee, 270

St. Louis bridge monopoly, Investigating the, 562
Sargent's pictures, Revelation of character in, 482
Schools, Medical supervision of, 535
Science, Frenzied, 244
in the library, 247
Scotland, Literary decadence in, 302
"Seedless man?" Can we breed a, 305
"Separation" in France, Views of the, 249
Sepulture, A new method of, 308
Sermon reporter, As it strikes a, 216
Sewerage six thousand years ago, 306
Sex in education, A Platonist on, 245
Shaw, Bernard, and American "Comstockery," 481
accused of dulness, 572
the nemesis of, 612
Shaw, Secretary, why he resigns, 526
Short Story, A Political Tip (Andrews), 221
in America, Beginning of the, 240
The Strike Breaker (Chester), 356



A DELICIOUS MOMENT FOR THE HUNTER.
ESPECIALLY IF HE KNOWS HIS SHELLS
ARE LOADED WITH DU PONT SMOKELESS.
E. I. Du Pont Company
Wilmington, Delaware





Seat No. 334—Quartered Church Oak. Inlay Marquetry of imported colored Austrian woods. Reversible back. Cushions of Spanish roan skin. Old brassed trimming. Height 35, width 67, depth 30 in.

Write for the Shop's Book of beautiful designs

Single pieces and suites, most attractive for the living rooms of the home.

Shop of the Crafters Furniture

Manchester Clock—Westminster chimes on Cathedral gongs, striking at each quarter-hour; Numerals on dial are metal inlaid. Decorations on solid Mahogany case are Inlay Marquetry of imported colored Austrian woods. Height 85 in., width 27½ in., depth 14 in.

is thoroughly in keeping with the famous mission movement, yet so original and modern as to meet altogether one's taste for something "different and *good*." Rich severity of design and soft, dark finish is contrasted with inlay decorations of different woods and metal. Effect is delightful, does not detract from the furniture's suitability for everyday use.

Write for catalog and make a deliberate selection;—hall clocks and seats, tables, chairs, cellarettes, davenports, library and dining-room suites and other pieces from $10 to $500.

Ask your dealer for "Shop of the Crafters" furniture. If he cannot supply you order direct from us. We prepay freight to all points east of the Mississippi; points west equalized and *ship on approval*.

Look for this mark **Shop of the Crafters.** TRADE MARK Cincinnati *on each piece.*

The Shop of the Crafters
682 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati

Magically Appealing Irish Love Stories

The **PASSIONATE HEARTS**
By ANNA MACMANUS

Beautiful, throbbing, full of novelty, humor, tenderness, passion, and tragedy are these stories. These tales of gallant, poetic Irishmen and blue-eyed Colleens are "instinct with beauty," says the Glasgow *Herald*.

12mo, 75 cents, postpaid. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK

Oppenheimer Treatment

FOR ALCOHOLISM

ESTABLISHED 15 YEARS

ALCOHOLIC CRAVING ABSOLUTELY REMOVED IN FROM 12 TO 48 HOURS

NO SUFFERING—NO INJECTIONS—NO DETENTION FROM BUSINESS

REPRESENTATIVE PHYSICIANS in each city of the United States administer the Oppenheimer Treatment. Write for the name and address of the physician in your locality.

OPPENHEIMER INSTITUTE
159 W. 34th St., N. Y. City

(E) *Write*..... *Address*.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Lea & Perrins' Sauce

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

The Peerless Seasoning

Rare piquancy is given to Chafing Dish cooking by using **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE** as a seasoning. Welsh Rarebit, Lobster a la Newburg, Mushroom Saute, Stewed Terrapin, etc., to be perfect must have at least a dash of it. It adds enjoyment to every dinner.

John Duncan's Sons, Agents, New York.

BRIGHTON

FLAT CLASP GARTERS

Make All Men Comfortable

One piece. Pure silk. 25 cts. at dealers or by mail.

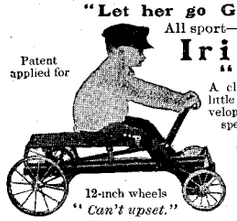
Pioneer Suspender Co., 718 Market St., Philadelphia.

Makers of Pioneer Suspenders

"Let her go Gallagher!"

All sport—no chance for a "spill."

Patent applied for



Irish Mail

"It's geared"

A cleverly designed, strongly built little hand-car that makes well developed boys and girls. Plenty of speed when wanted, but *absolutely safe.* Rubber-tired, very trim. If your dealer hasn't it, order direct from us. Write for booklet FREE.

12-inch wheels "*Can't upset.*"

HILL-STANDARD MFG. CO. 252 Irish Mail St. Anderson, Ind. Successors to The Standard Mfg. Co.

IF YOU ARE A FATHER MOTHER, SWEETHEART

Then every word of the plain talks in the little book, **"The Ethics of Marriage,"** by H. S. POMEROY, M.D., is of vital importance to you. 12mo, cloth, $1.00 postpaid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs.
44-60 East 23d Street, New York

CONTINUOUS INDEX (*Continued*).

Sky-scraper, Stability of the, 118
Sleep, The cause of, 248
Sleeping sickness solved, Mystery of the, 613
Smith, Goldwin, and "rational Christianity," 538
South America by wireless, Across, 415
South Carolina's dispensary scandal, 406
Spider as an engineer, The, 346
Spider's web, Photograph of a, 246
Spinoza, A newly discovered portrait of, 527
Spiritualism and electricity, 174
"Squaw-Talk," 207
Steel-making by electricity, 308
Sterne, A good word for, 530
Story of the Month, Best Short: Victory (Helen Palmer), 543
Street-railway traffic shown in curves, 307
Submarines, Accidents to, 534
The electrical, 211
Subway tavern, End of the, 338
Sun and the weather, The, 213
Sun-dial for standard time, A, 485
Sun's eclipse, Studying the, 340
lifting power, The, 456
Swinburne's novel, 449

Taft trip to the orient, Results of, 478
Some fruits of the, 263
"Tainted money," Acceptance of the famous, 446
problem for the Pope, A, 391
Religious press on acceptance of, 579
Tammany, Break-up of the opposition to, 474
Tariff war, Preparing for a, 269
Telegraphy, space, International aspects of, 178
Telephone in an audience, The, 574
Temporal power, A Catholic indictment of, 310
Theological reconstruction, Suggestions toward a method of, 351
Theology and art, 249
passed the zeniths? Has advanced, 578
Widening breach between conservative and advanced, 350
Third rail made innocuous, The deadly, 417
Thirst? Will the human race die of, 381
Thought-forms, Theosophical theory of, 422
Tibet, The Buddhism of, 311
Tide in a bowl, A, 278
Time transmission by telephone, 278
Tolstoy on the sin of holding office, 425
Trees, The transplanting of large, 277
Tshushima and "Nelson's Year," Echoes of, 284
Twining plants twine, Why, 616

Ultraviolet light, A lamp to give, 533
Unfit, The survival of the, 305
Unillustrated magazine, Fate of the, 570
Union examined, A barrier to, 215
Unitarians, Barring the, 618

Vagabond as a literary type, The, 342
Vegetable juices and tuberculosis, 418
Verbal portrait, Identification by, 576
Von-Buelow mystery, The, 621

Wagner's idea of art, 413
Wandering from the subject recommended, 173
War, A good word for, 286
Watts's genius, The note of melancholy in, 571
Whisky, Decreasing use of, 410
Whitman, Walt, Puritan objection to, 242
William II., the man behind the door, 539
Wireless message, Trying to aim a, 245
Witte, a professional angel of peace, 583
Woman-suffrage, Mr. Cleveland's attack on, 476
Women, Industrial supremacy of, 299
Work for all? Is there, 480
Wright, Governor, resignation, Rumors of, 605

X-Ray device, A new, 455

Yellow fever in New Orleans, 163
Federal control over, 236

Zebra, Domestication of the African, 416
Zionism, The split in, 281

Embarrassed Bridegroom.—He was embarrassed, ill at ease; she was calm, self-possessed.

"If it were only over," he whispered excitedly; "I know I'll do it wrong."

"It won't take long, John," she answered consolingly. "You haven't much to say."

The minister was speaking, "Kindly change places with the bride."

John attempted to do so, stepped on the toe of her shoe, and raising his arm caught his cuff-button in her veil.

"Do be careful," she implored.

"Oh," he groaned, "before all these staring people, too."

"Sh-h-h"——

The minister began the ceremony. John grew more embarrassed, and fumbled with the roses of her bouquet. Then he put his hand in his pocket and pulling out his handkerchief excitedly mopped his brow.

The church was quiet save for the voice of the minister.

"If any person knows any just reason," he was saying, "why these two should not be joined together, let him now speak or forever"——

"I will!" shouted John.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Chimney Economy

My Index explains all these things fully and interestingly; tells how to care for lamps. It's free—let me send it to *you.*

I sell half the lamp-chimneys sold; if people *knew* the difference between good and bad chimneys (there are no middling ones) I would sell all.

Durability, clear, transparent glass, correct shape for making the right draft for every style of burner or light—those are the things you get with MACBETH chimneys.

It is far cheaper to buy one MACBETH at 10 cents than ten nameless chimneys at 5 cents each. Unless my name is on it, it is not a MACBETH. Address

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

Meteor Circulating Coffee Percolator

Always insures delicious coffee, and by extracting the full strength and flavor,

Saves One-Third.

Coffee made in the "Meteor" way is healthful—the grounds being high and dry and never boiled.

For sale at all dealers. 100 styles and sizes.

Send for Booklet No. L 3 giving full particulars.

MANNING, BOWMAN & CO.
Meriden, Conn.

Encyclopedia of Social Reforms

Edited by W. D. P. BLISS with the cooperation of many eminent specialists. Complete and up-to-date information on all social and economic questions. 8vo, 1,447 pp., cloth, $7.50; sheep, $9.50; half morocco, $12; full morocco, $14.

"It will stand in years to come as an epitome of the social and economic conditions and the state of human progress." – *The Review of Reviews.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"G. H. G.," Murray, Neb.—"Please give me the meaning of the word 'veritist.' The word is found in Opie Read's 'A Yankee from the West.'"

The word means "one who insists on or upholds the truth."

"S. W. W.," New York City.—"Which is correct, '*agreeable* to your request,' or '*agreeably* to your request'?"

The adverbial form is grammatically correct, but the adjective form, meaning "being in accordance or conformity," is colloquially used.

"J. O. L.," San Diego, Tex.—"A says that all articles sold by the ton must be weighed by a ton of 2,000 pounds. B contradicts this. Which is right?"

Coal and ore at the mines are often weighed by the long or gross ton of 2,240 pounds.

"A. E. S.," Mount Vernon, N. Y.—"A says the following sentence is good English: 'They were not expected *back* until morning.' B asserts that the words 'to return' should be substituted for the word 'back.' Please decide which is correct."

The Standard Dictionary defines the word "back" as an adverb, under definition 2, as "to or toward a source, or to a *former place*, state, or condition." There is, therefore, no valid objection to the sentence in dispute.

"Pontifex," Chicago, Ill.—"I was recently overruled by a board of examiners concerning the interpretation of the following problem (observe the comma): 'Find the equation of a right line in terms of the perpendicular on it from the origin, and also the angle which the perpendicular makes with the horizontal axis.' My interpretation was that two things were demanded: (1) the equation of a right line in terms of, etc.; (2) the angle which the perpendicular makes, etc. Who is wrong?"

Both the examiners and yourself are wrong. The question should have read: "Find the equation of a right line in terms of the perpendicular on it from the origin and of the angle which the perpendicular makes with the horizontal axis." As will be seen from this, the comma and "also" should have been omitted and "of" inserted after "and." It would be impossible for the correspondent to find the equation of a right line unless he knew both the perpendicular and the angle which the perpendicular makes with the horizontal axis. The question referred to the polar coordinates of the line.

"F. T. H.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Please advise me as to the difference between 'stutter' and 'stammer.'"

They are synonymous terms, altho "to stutter" means "to have a chronic spasmodic defect in speech," while "to stammer" often only implies "temporary involuntary repetition of the same sound or syllable." Stuttering is severe stammering.

"C. R.," Grand Rapids, Mich.—"(1) Are the expressions 'warmer temperature' and 'cooler temperature' correct? Should these not be 'higher' and 'lower' temperature? (2) What is a 'rimester'?"

(1) The word "temperature" in its meteorological sense denotes "degrees of heat or cold of the atmosphere, measured by means of a thermometer in which heat is indicated by a rise in the tube of the mercury or alcohol, etc., and cold by lowering of the same." We thus speak of a "higher" and "lower" temperature, bearing the actions of the thermometer in mind. It is more common to speak of a climate or of the weather as being warm, cold, or mild. (2) A "rimester" is a maker of inferior rimes; an indifferent poet.

THE Keeley Cure for Liquor and Drug Using

A scientific remedy which has been skilfully and successfully administered by medical specialists for the past 25 years.

At the following Keeley Institutes:

Birmingham, Ala. · Hot Springs, Ark. · San Francisco, Cal. 1190 Market St. · West Haven, Conn. · Washington, D. C. 211 N. Capitol St. · Dwight, Ill. · Marion, Ind. · Plainfield, Ind. · Des Moines, Ia. · Portland, Me. · Lexington, Mass. · St. Louis, Mo. 2803 Locust St. · North Conway, N. H. · Buffalo, N. Y. · White Plains, N. Y. · Columbus, O. 1087 N. Dennison Ave. · Philadelphia, Pa. 812 N. Broad St. · Harrisburg, Pa. · Pittsburg, Pa. 4246 Fifth Ave. · Providence, R. I. · Salt Lake City, Utah

"Some lives are like Horse shoes the more worn the brighter." Busy wives who use SAPOLIO never seem to grow old. Try a cake...

COPYRIGHT

Hair Insurance

I AM THE ONLY ONE WHO INSURES BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

REMEMBER—No two scalps require the same treatment.

After many years of hard study and spending large sums of money, I have found the true cause of scalp infection. By my individual treatment, I insure your hair against falling out, promote its growth, removing dandruff and scalp diseases, growing hair on bald heads (where there is no scrofula taint), making hair healthy and beautiful.

Write to-day, sending fresh combings, and I will examine them microscopically **free**, telling you what treatment you need, etc. Enclose 4c. in pennies or stamps for my booklet No. **2**, "How to Care for the Hair and Scalp," showing what I have done for others. **Beware of cure-alls for the hair.** Write to-day. MADAME M. HESSLER, Specialist for the hair and scalp, Marshall Field Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

MY MUSICAL MEMORIES

A volume of reminiscences, including chapters on early life and recollections, hearing music, old violins, Paganini, Wagner, Wagner's Operas, and Liszt. REV. H. R. HAWEIS, A.M. 12mo, Cloth, 283 pp., $1.00; Paper, 25 cents.

"Those who know the charm and clearness of Mr. Haweis's style in descriptive musical essays will need no commendation of these 'Memories,' which are not only vivid but critical."—*The Public Ledger, Philadelphia.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, New York

WHY Men Do Not Go to Church

A bold and vigorous discussion by Rev. Cortland Myers, 16mo, Clo. 60c.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs. 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

By F. BERKELEY SMITH

Author of "The Real Latin Quarter."

How Paris Amuses Itself

This jolly, handsome book is the very incarnation of that spirit of amusement which reigns supreme in the capital of the world's fun. The author unites the graphic skill of the artist, the infectious enthusiasm of the lover of fun and gaiety, and the intimate personal knowledge of the long-time resident in this great playground of the world. In spirit the reader can visit with a delightful comrade all the nooks of jollity known only to the initiated, and enjoy all the sparkle and glitter of that ever-moving panorama of gaiety.

135 illustrations, six in colors, 16 full-page half-tone inserts, 58 full-page text drawings, 55 half-page and smaller text drawings by the author and several French artists.

12mo, Cloth, 336 pages, $1.50 postpaid

The Real Latin Quarter

Racy sketches of the life and characters of the famous Bohemia of Paris. So real are its descriptions that the reader feels that he has taken an actual trip through the Quarter, enjoyed the good cheer at Lavenues, listened to the chansons at Marcel Legay's, looked down upon the giddy whirl of the Bal Bullier, peeped into studios, chatted with models, and seen every nook and corner of this celebrated community.

With 100 drawings and camera snapshots by the author, two caricatures in color by the French caricaturist Sancha, and water-color frontispiece by F. Hopkinson Smith.

"It is like a trip to Paris."—*Charles D. Gibson.*

"You have left nothing undone."—*Frederic Remington.*

12mo, Cloth, 205 Pages, $1.20 postpaid

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

NERVOUSNESS Exhausted or Debilitated Nerve Force from any Cause.

Relieved by WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA (Dr. J. F. CHURCHILL'S Formula) and WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL

They contain no Mercury, Iron, Cantharides, Morphia, Strychnia, Opium, Alcohol, etc.

The Specific Pill is purely vegetable, has been tested and prescribed by physicians, and has proven to be the best, safest, and most effective treatment known to medical science for restoring Vitality, no matter how originally impaired, as it reaches the root of the ailment. Our remedies are the best of their kind, and contain only the best and purest ingredients that money can buy and science produce; therefore we cannot offer free samples.

Price, ONE DOLLAR per Box, by Sealed Mail. No Humbug, C. O. D., or Treatment Scheme.

PERSONAL OPINIONS: Dear Sirs: I have used a bottle of your Hypophosphites of Manganese for liver and kidney complaints in my own person and received much benefit, so I will enclose five dollars and will ask you to send me as much as you can by express prepaid for that amount, until we can get it through the regular channels. I am confident it is just what I have been in search of for many years. I am prescribing your Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, and am pleased with the preparation. Yours sincerely Dr. T. J. WEST.

I know of no remedy in the whole Materia Medica equal to your Specific Pill for Nervous Debility.—ADOLPH BEHRE, M.D., Professor of Organic Chemistry and Physiology, New York.

Send for free treatise, securely sealed. Winchester & Co., Chemists, 609 Beekman Bldg., N.Y. Established 1858.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Swedish Gymnastics in Physical Culture and the Cure of Disorders

Thousands of physicians in many countries are adapting it successfully to their practice.

Thousands of laymen who have purchased copies are benefiting from the instructions.

Handbook of Medical and Orthopedic Gymnastics

By ANDERS WIDE, M.D.

Lecturer in Medical Gymnastics and Orthopedy at the Royal Carolean Medico-Surgical Institute, Stockholm.

THIS is the latest work on the principles and application of Swedish gymnastics, massage and orthopedics, intended as a working manual for all who desire to perfect their bodies or treat disorders by this system.

Nature's Healing by the Swedish System

This rational and accredited Swedish system of treatment is indorsed by well-known medical men in many lands. There is not an operation described in this remarkable work that is difficult for the operator or harsh or unpleasant for the patient.

Scientific Principles for Physical Culture

As a guide for physical culture and bodily development, this scientific work is invaluable to every layman. The delicate will receive benefit from it, while those already strong will be still further developed and strengthened.

HIGH INDORSEMENT

The Medical and Surgical Journal, St. Louis: "The book contains all the instructions necessary to carry out successfully the gymnastics, and this facility is rendered still greater by the numerous illustrative figures given."

The Medical Press, London: "From this point of view (treatment at home) Dr. Wide's work will be found exceedingly usef il."

The Pacific Health Journal: "The book far surpasses anything we have seen in English, both as to the wealth and niceness of its illustrations and the completeness of its descriptions. We heartily recommend it."

Second Edition. 8vo, Cloth. 382 Pages. With Nearly One Hundred Half-tone Illustrations. Price $3.00 *net*.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs.
44-60 EAST 23D STREET, NEW YORK

Here's a Merry Book By a Merry Man

"Reading the book is like listening to a humorous lecture by Marshall P. Wilder, full of wit and brightness, and it will cheer and comfort the most morose man or woman just to read it."—*Baltimore American.*

THE SUNNY SIDE OF THE STREET

By MARSHALL P. WILDER

Author of "People I Have Smiled With"

"His book—like American conversation—is made up of anecdotes. He talks intimately of Richard Croker, President McKinley, President Harrison, Joseph Jefferson, Senator Depew, Henry Watterson, Gen. Horace Porter, Augustin Daly, Henry Irving, Buffalo Bill, King Edward VII., Mrs. Langtry, and a host of other personages, large and small, and medium sized. He tells many good stories. We can recommend his book as cheerful reading."—*New York Times.*

"It is replete with anecdotes, and observations relating to the humorous side of life, intimate bits of interesting personalia, and bright and witty chat concerning things in general."—*Pittsburg Leader.*

12mo, Cloth, Humorous Pen and Ink Sketches by Bart Haley. Frontispiece Portrait of Mr. Wilder. $1.20 net; by mail, $1.30

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK

SPECIAL NOTE
TO PHYSICIANS and LAYMEN:

A remarkable book just published is attracting much attention and selling rapidly. It is "The Psychic Treatment of Nervous Disorders," by Dr. Paul DuBois, of the University of Berne, translated by Smith Ely Jelliffe, M.D., Ph.D., and William A. White, Ph.D. 8vo, cloth, 471 pages. $3.00 net.

Frederic Remington says of this Delightful Book that it "would make a wooden Indian part with his cigars."

PARISIANS OUT OF DOORS

By F. BERKELEY SMITH

Author of "How Paris Amuses Itself," "The Real Latin Quarter," etc.

"It is a kaleidoscopic miscellany of anecdote, grave and gay; brief bits of biography and impressionistic portrayal of types, charming glimpses into Parisian life and character, and, above all, descriptions of the city's chief, and, to outward view, sole occupation—the art of enjoying oneself. Tourists have learned that Mr. Smith is able to initiate them into many mysteries uncataloged or only guardedly hinted at by more staidly respectable and professional guides."—*The Globe*, New York.

12mo, Cloth, Illustrated with Drawings by the Author and Several French Artists. Water-color Frontispiece by F. Hopkinson Smith. $1.50 net; by mail, $1.64

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK

"A Dainty Story, Quite out of the Common"

"It is a dainty little story, and quite out of the common. It furnishes an hour's enjoyable reading, and can not fail to move tender feelings as well as to cause smiles."—***Daily Evening Telegraph,*** Phila.

The Transfiguration of Miss Philura

This clever story is based on the theory that every physical need and every desire of the human heart can be claimed and received from the "Encircling Good" by the true believer. By FLORENCE MORSE KINGSLEY, author of "Titus," "Stephen," "Prisoners of the Sea," etc. 12mo, cloth, dainty binding. 40 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION FOR 1906

THE NATIONAL FAMILY PAPER.

Every member of the family has a share in the entertaining and informing reading which The Youth's Companion brings into the home every week. The fifty-two issues of the 1906 Volume will bring to the subscriber

7 SERIAL STORIES, each if bound in book form equal to a dollar and a quarter volume.

250 CAPITAL STORIES by the most entertaining of living writers of fiction.

50 LEADING ARTICLES by men and women famous in all the great vocations.

1000 NOTES on Current Events and Discoveries in Science and Natural History.

150 SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS on subjects of the utmost interest and variety.

2000 ANECDOTES of the Wise and Great, Selections of Miscellany, Poems, etc.

ILLUSTRATED ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1906 AND SAMPLE COPIES OF THE PAPER FREE.

EVERY NEW SUBSCRIBER

Who cuts out and sends at once this slip (or mentions this publication) with $1.75 for The Companion for the fifty-two weeks of 1906 will receive E120

FREE

ALL THE WEEKLY ISSUES OF THE COMPANION FOR THE REST OF 1905.
THE THANKSGIVING, CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S DOUBLE NUMBERS.
THE "MINUTEMEN" CALENDAR FOR 1906, IN TWELVE COLORS AND GOLD.
AS MUCH READING IN THE YEAR AS WOULD FILL 20 OCTAVO VOLUMES.

$12,000 will be shared equally by Companion subscribers getting five other new subscriptions. Send for information.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED